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BIRTHS. On August 17, at Taichow, the wife of Dr. S. N. Babington, of twin daughters. 🧸 On August 25, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. MORTIMER THOMAS, a son. MARRIAGES.

BAIN, of Shanghai,

of the Duff Development Co., Kelantan, son of the late Andrew Ferguson Bowie, of Edinburgh to AGNES, eldest daughter of D. F. de l'Hoste Ranking, L1 .D., of London.

On the 2nd September, 1906, at the Synagogue, "Ohel Leah," ALBERT RAYMOND to RICHIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Silas, of Hongkong.

DEATHS,

On August 28, on board the Kosai Maru, EMILY CHARLOTTE, wife of Alexander . Wilson, aged 58 years.

FORTH, aged 29 years. On September 1, at Shanghai, HARRY SMITH, | railway system to Whampon and beyond.

On August 29, at Shanghai, EMILY CUT-

aged 35, late managing director of the China Printing Co. Ld. At Shanghai, on the 1st September, THOMAS DAVIES, late 2nd Engineer, China Merchants

S.N. Co., aged 31 years. On September 2, at Shanghai, Dr CURT SCHOLZ, acting Consul-General for Germany, aged 37 years.

On the 3rd September, 1906, at the Victoria Hospital, Hongkong, FRANK J. CODY, Jr. son of Mr. and Mrs F. J. Cody, of Manila, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The Mongkong Celegraph MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG'S POSSIBLE RIVAL.

(3rd September.) Reference was made in these columns the other day to the significance which must attach to the construction of a railway connectbought immediately, and that no attempt on are endowed with a sufficiency of this world's heads of departments, is but natural, but a Imperial service; retained his long robes and | Mining and Agriculture, with a host of other money while the row lasts, ladling out

the part of landowners to obstruct the acquisition of the necessary lands would be tolerated. It was also stated that the matter had been referred to the Board of Commerce. for approval and such approval had been obtained. Naturally, those watching the trend of events in South China could not fail to recognise in the construction of the proposed line another link in the chain of provincial improvements which have for their object the elimination of foreign interference—using the word in its milder sense—the development of local enterprises, and the firm determination of gentry and the merchants to raise the Two Kwang out of the slough of apathy and not appealed to the intelligence of some who have their temporary home in Canton, or, at any rate, they have been blinked. No doubt, we are all anxious to see Hongkong | Far East but they are poor friend to the as the great sea-carrying power of the world, if they fail to direct attention to movements which can have no other than a pernicious effect on local trade. Hongkong as a trade centre is threatened on many sides; even Kowloon promises to exert an unfavourable influence on the island-although, of course, not on the Colony as a whole-once the Kowloon-Canton railway is an accomplished fact. It therefore behoves all concerned in the future of the Colony to regard with the utmost keenness the rapid advance which is being made in all directions by the Chinese under Chinese direction, with Chinese capital, and either by the instigation or with the support of the Chinese Government. That the construction of the line to Whampon is no myth and that it is viewed in the most serious light by the British authorities is evidenced by a report which appears in the Universal Guestic, publication which has access to trustworthy sources of information and whose news can generally be relied upon as accurate. It is reported in that journal that the "Hon. M. L. Carnegie, the British Charge d'Affaires, has argued with the Waiwupu that the Whampoa Railway, now in the course of building by Viceroy Teen Ch'un-hauan, is against the original agreement and the works should be stopped." In other words, the then principal representative of the British diplomatic service at Peking took immediate steps on learning of Viceroy Shum's . scheme to present a protest to the Foreign Office of China against the construction of the line connecting Whampoa with Canton. The question What was the "original agreereferred to in the above despatch? The Universal Gasette believes it to be the undisclosed agreement framed in connection with the Kowloon-Canton railway, but observes that in such case the agreement to which it refers being merely a matter of business undertaking it is no cause On June 13, at Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, for the interference of the British Charge Charing Cross, RICHARD SADLER FREEMAN | d'Affaires. The probability is that there McBain, of Shanghai, to Cucile, Marie Mc- a great deal more under the Viceroy's proclamation and the British protest to the On the 27th August William Tair Bowie | Waiwupu than has yet appeared. Whether our conjecture that it is the intention of the Chinese Government to secure the elevation of Whampoa as a port of call at the expense of Hongkong is correct or not, the fact remains that the matter is much more important than would seem to be"appreciated by some parties in Canton, and it is only right that the merchants of both Hongkong and Canton should recognise and

PRE-NUPTIAL NOTIONS.

endeavour to form some estimate of how

their affairs will be affected by the energy

and intelligence of the Chinese in South

China in prosecuting the extension of the

At the reception following a wedding from profiting in the general rearrangement which took place in Hongkong the other day it was noticed that a large proportion of officials will secure benefits which would the gifts from the well-wishers of the newly- possibly amaze the lower staff were they matried couple consisted of envelopes mark- | deemed worthy of enjoying them. At fl ed "cheque." Although the galaxy of sight it would seem that the real beneficiaries electro-ware and odds and ends which usual- | are the clerical staff, because they are to get y adorn such displays was robbed of its an increase of 16 per cent. on their salaries. brightest constellations there was a solid air | The intermediates are to receive 15 per cents, of sense about the exhibition of wed- and the Civil Servants a miserable 134 per ding presents which was remarked by cent. But how does that work out? all the guests. It may be satisfactory little consideration will show that 13% per for the moment to be in a position to cent, added to the salaries of the appointshow the favour in which the couple starting | ments in the Civil Service becomes a princein double harness are held by their friends | ly increase, while the 15 to 16 per cent; by an abundance of cheap table-ware and added to the salaries of the multitude of gimerack jewellry, but the feeling does not appointments in the clerical service becomes endure, for who can picture the thoughts of a beggarly dole. For example, a salary of the bride who receives a succession of \$10,000, a year, with the addition 131 per cruet stands and endless cases of plated | cent becomes \$11,350, and a salary of \$1,000 spoons—which are favourite tokens of a year with the addition of 15 per cent. beesteem-and finds that her home will be comes \$1,150; that is to say to one is given overloaded with articles for which, unless an increase of \$1,350 and to the others \$150 ing Canton with Whampon; and the import she intends to open a hotel or give unlimited and \$160 only! In spite, therefore, of all calant effect which the building of the line now parties, she can have no possible use? More culations about percentages, it still remains the Chinese Government to inquire into the commercial prosperity. For example, he cause for alarm because the experts disin progress may exercise on the trade of over, the knowledge that people who are true that the upper service has swallowed up political methods of government and the desires it to be noted that the Canton- moy agree." Exactly; let the experts fight it Hongkong. In certain quarters it has been invited to the wedding will probably attempt the largest portion of the sum set apart for constitutions in force in America and various line is entirely a private enterprise; the out, the bacteriologist with phials of bacilli thought right to consider the milway in quest to overwhelm them with fancy cushions and, increase of salaries, while the clerical service | Covernment has nothing to do with taken from the diseased well, and the tion in nubibus, or, in any event, to mini- possibly, articles which are more useful, is has had to be satisfied with only the crumbs to place their opinions and convictions clearly it whatever. Indeed, if we accept the analyst with jorums of pure water taken mise the results likely to flow from the apt to lead the harassed couple to abandon which remain over from their masters' table. before the Throne. Already their Majesties bare statement of the ingenuous Taotai, from the same undiluted source. In his development of the natural port of South or at least to curtail those pleasant shop. In this connection our contemporary in have, according to our special telegram from the Viceroy knew nothing about the scheme explanation the analyst said: "It is unfor-China. Our information received through keeping hours which give a fascination to Ceylon indulges in some reflections which Shanghai last evening, consented to grant a until the Shangpu sent him an order instruct- tunate that two opposing reports on a well our Canton correspondent was, however, very pre-nuptial days. It must be tantalising to may also be applied to Hongkong. It says: constitution to China, in 1910 and parlia ing him to render the concessionaire of the were recently submitted to the Board." explicit as to the terms of the Viceroy's pro- find that all the thought and care lavished "The system on which Crown Colonies are mentary representation-whatever that may railway every assistance in securing the lands By no means; it was distinctly most forclamation on the subject, and later intelli- on the selection of some essential article of governed lends itself more or less to the imply—"in a few year.s" But the Commis- required for the line, to bid those people | tunate for thereby zest is added to life. It gence goes to confirm the views which we furniture are rendered futile by the geneexpressed on a former occasion. The Vice- rosity of a friend. People in Hongkong roy's statement outlined the route of the new have seldom a superfluity of cash—unless appointed to administer the Government for Duke. Tsai Tsch, who may be styled the stand that no trifling with the Imperial man, report, but it may comfort the analyst to line, from which it could be seen that after | they belong to the official or highly-favoured being extended to Whampoa it will proceed class which inhabits the upper regions—and to connect Amoy and possibly Swatow with they cannot therefore afford to throw away the viceregal capital. It informed the people | money on needless household accessories. in the districts concerned that the route had In England where it frequently happens

goods the habit of sending nick-nacks can he understood, but even in England the useful cheque is appreciated, for even Mr. Chamberlain followed the more satisfactory plan of presenting his son with a cheque o the occasion of the latter's recent wedding. This is a commercial age when the majority | they have come to believe that the Colony | slippers would be the joy of all the urchins of persons may be supposed to know what they want a great deal better than their neighbours. The cheque, therefore, is far the Government while the subordinates in the old days a man condemned to stand in more likely to gratify the young couple as a substantial and valuable staff at the gates of gested that the chief officials should not a new existence than half a hundred tawdry if glittering articles, which will be presently benefit at a rate out of all proportion to quence is that when a Chinaman goes the Viceroy, backed by his officials, the consigned to secret places as nothing those who are the workers and whose lives more or less than encumbrances. The general opinion of those who attended. The example of Ceylon should not be lost indolence. But apparently those facts have the wedding which led to these re- on Hongkong when any scheme of a similar European fashion, and generally adopts marks was emphatically in favour of the new defiaracter comes, as it certainly will come, idea; and it might be suggested to those before the members of the Legislature in who think of giving presents on similar this Colony. occasions in future that they should give the maintain her pre-eminence as a port in the | modern method of testifying their regard some consideration. If it be more blessed to Colony, and to the interests of Great Britain, give than to receive then the giver will be ... thrice blessed who looks to the future of the recipient rather than to the ornate display at the reception ceremony.

### OFFICIAL SALARIES.

(4th September.)

trials which must afflict the lesser paid ser

vants under the Government will welcome

Those who have any conception of the

the minor concession which has been granted by the Government of Ceylon to the members of the clerical staff in that Colony It may be remembered that a few weeks ago we published some bitter comments by the Ceylon Independent on the methods pursued by the senior service in considering a scheme to increase the salaries of the chief and under officials of the Government. The clerical staff-distinguishing that body from the Civil Service, and heads of departments: sent in a petition praying the Government to grant an increase of salaries to them, and submitted, several cogent reasons wh the increase should be given. Some suspicion was aroused when the official element in the Legislative Council seemed to assent to the scheme, but it was only after the matter had been considered in pr vate and a report framed that the real significance of that acquiescence was realised The officials proposed that the salaries no merely of the clerical staff but also those of the Civil Servants should be increased prerata, but while the poorly-paid clerks should be granted as from the beginning of 1906 the well-to-do Civil Servants should have the increase to their salaries ante-dated January, 1905. It was a great idea, but we learn from the Independent that "this monstrously unjust proposal which was directed against Ceylonese has been thwarted and both the class; especially favoured by Government and those hard-work ing men who are at the opposite pole to them will get their increase from the same date." Another unworthy move on the part of Government has also been checkmated. While it was proposed that those who received the highest increase were to be paid arrears of enhanced salary from 1905, the intermediate class, also, which is almost entirely composed of Ceylonese, were to be contenwith enhanced salaries from the beginning of 1906 only. The unofficial members of the Legislative Council stood against thi and the Secretary of State will be asked to allow the enhanced salaries of all public servants to commence from the same date. It is difficult to understand how the chief officials could claim privileges under petition-which did not emanate from them -except by some clever engineering on the part of the chiefs of departments. But if that device to profit under the appeal of the clerical staff were recognised, it has not been found possible to prevent the Civil Servanta of salaries. Not only so, but the higher

discreet administrator would receive all such advice with caution. He should remember in his ordinary transactions with "foreigners" that these men have been for a long period | that he might as well have remained at are too often coloured by bias and prejudice, streets of London in his national dress, was made for them." It should be added in the neighbourhood. He would be jeered are practically voiceless. It is not sugare spent in the Colony is decidedly unfair.

A HINT FOR HONGKONG. There is always a fly in the amber and, after the enthusiastic notices which appeared in the newspapers of Singapore regarding the overwhelming success which attended the recent agri-horticultural show held there the other day, it is rather disconcerting to learn from the weekly critics that in many respects the show was mismanaged. It is somewhat difficult at this distance to comprehend the exact grievances which the cavillers would hurl at the heads of those in charge of the arrangements, but it apparent they are something enormous. Whether the show was held on a Sunday when the committee should have remembered the fourth commandant, or whether the show was closed on a Sunday in despite o the people's clamour we cannot say, but this much would seem to be clear—the natives did not understand the entire plan and began to clear away their stock and exhibits before the show was over. The committee, it i averred, was far too large to be workable everybody left the management of affairs to everybody else with the result that nobody did anything. As the natives were not informed at what hour the show would open the stands were half empty when the Governor of the Straits Settlements arrived on the scene. But these are the revilings of the weekly press which, no doubt, obtain a mea sure of support on the off-chance that 'the will say something against one's dearest friend which will make that friend wince will annoyance. The daily papers on the other hand were unanimous regarding the success of the show, and His Excellency Sir John Anderson spoke in no half-hearted way of its general appearance and importance. Thome of the features were decidedly popular. One firm which deals in a special cream dispensed 20,000 free glasses of the liquid to the thirsty crowd, which speaks volumes for the moderation and temperance of the Straits people. Another firm which had a stall seems to have presented the devotees of Bacchus with glasses of whisky gratis That sounds somewhat Rafflesian, but the statement is supported by the allegation that some of those introduced to the creature delights of the south carried off their free whisky to mix it with their free glasses of milk. Whether it was a case of one man one drink, whether cumulative drinks were allowed, whether the pluralité enjoyed an innings, whether people resorted to disguises and were detected by an extension of the Berillion system are matters "wropt in mystery." There was also a sort of free lunch counter where people feasted on loaves and fishes of the most approved type. It must have been glorious time in the Southern Settlement Only, the description of all these "free, gratis and for nothing" delicacies is like the story of mismanagement, and the useless committee, to be taken, we fear, cum grand Still, if there be but a semblance of tritth in he tale, the sooner Hongkong holds an agri-hortiwhiskicultural exposition the better it will be for the "gayety of nations." After what we have heard about the fat pigs, beefy bullocks, and shapely sheep which visit the abattoir, and the beauties of the vegetable lands at Wong-nei-cheong where grow the salad products which can always be rendered-in-

> DUKE TSAL ON CHINESE DRKSS.

nocuous by being boiled for a few hours or

cleansed of all impurities by being steeped

in water along with a bar of copper-plate, to

say nothing of the window gardens which

flourish amazingly in back alleys, there is no

reason why Hongkong should not emulate,

Singapore. But care must be taken that

the providers of free gifts are also induced

to attend, otherwise the show might lose

much of its savour.

Evidence is not wanting that the High Commissioners, who were sent abroad by China with sinister aims on Hongkong's "I don't think the public should have perpetuation of an evil which is common to sioners have not merely submitted their who might be disposed to object to the is understood that people in Stanley Street all such Colonies. The Governor who is, views on political affairs to the Throne; arbitrary acquisition of their property under-lare at daggers drawn on the subject of the quinquennial periods is more or less at the leader of the Commissioners, has apparent- date would be permitted, and to grant every | learn that by far the most respectable secmercy of his official advisers, those he finds by gone into the question of dress and protection and support to the fortunate pro- tion is on his side, while the others, the holon the spot on his arrival, and who have in appearances as factors in commercial life. moter of the line. Incidentally, Taotai Wen polloi so to speak, are violently in favour most cases grown grey in the service of the In the course of his visit to Europe Duke | mentions that the concessionaire of the pro- of the bacteriologist, in whom they see an Colony. That the new Governor should Tsai was bound to recognise that a China- posed railway is a high Government official ardent opponent to the use of plain water. already been surveyed, that lands were to be that both parties to the wedding contract place reliance on these officials, who are man who, being unassociated with the |-Chang Chen-haun, Minister of Commerce, Meanwhile, the owner of the well is making

queue, was handicapped to such an extent in an official groove, and that their opinions | home. A Chinaman who appeared in the and where their own interests are considered with queue, tassellated and ornamental that the principal officials have the ear of at and mocked, much in the same fashion as the pillory became the jovial mark of the rabble, In the provinces the Chinaman would have receive any advantages, but that they should to shun the haunts of men. The conceabroad he usually discards his flowing garments, rich and fashionable though they may appear in China, dresses his hair in western ideas of what is fit and proper for a man of position to wear. It is possible that in some of the colleges of America there is a Chinese student here and there who clings to his queue, just as there are ridiculous Ruropeans who, on coming to the Far East, stick with might and main to the broadcloth and high collars to which they allege, rightly or wrongly, they were accustomed to wear at home, but he must be a choice specimen of his race. The majority recognise the fatuity of attracting the exasperating attentions of the ribald by uncouth or unusual attire, and follow the sound old principle of doing in Rome as the Romans The result is that the Chinese treaty ports and the Straits in particular are full of Chinese professional men who are scarcely to be distinguished from the best class of Europeans, except perhaps by some racial peculiarities of feature. In China, however, the queue is a symbol—the symbol that the people as a whole are subservient to the ruling race. Fanatics on the subject of discarding the queue speak of its degrading origin, its sign of servitude, its debasing influence and all the rest of it, but we all carry about us, unless we are sons of Irish kings or lords of the Isles, evidences of our lowly origin, so we may cut out that part of the argument. But we know how conservative the Chinese Throne has been in the past, when it would have been considered rank heresy and sheer shismaticism barely to hint at the abolition of the queue. Times have changed, however, when we find Duke Tsai boldly telling the Dowager-Empress and the Emperor that if the Chinese are to succeed there must be a change of costume and an order abolishing the queue. Duke Tsai said that, and more, "for," declared the Duke to their Majesties in a recent private audience, "hampered as we are in our present style of dress, and with our queues, these things militate against an energetic life, and we will, therefore, never have the enterprise to keep our country on a par with Western countries so long as we keep to our present clothes and hair." At this rate, those who come after us from Europe, the next generation in fact, will be turning up dictionaries and hunting through museums to discover the meaning of the word ."queue" and the use of that article in the past. present, the only real use of the queue seems to be its usefulness as a handle wherely a six-foot Pathan may drag a two-foot Chinese arab to Court, giving it a twist every now and again just in the same way as a cowherd twists a bullock's tail when it shows signs of laziness.

INGENUOUS TAOTAI WEN.

(5th September.) As the confidential adviser and agent of the Viceroy at Canton, Taotai Wen is well qualified to speak on the varied projects which have lately been launched and are being vigorously pressed forward by the energetic Viceroy Shum. He is in a posibut he has also to consider whether it is the water was potable—that is to say. world should understand those motives. drinking, etc., without the addition of

Imperial appointments to fortify his claims to reward. Would the proposal to build a Canton-Amoy line have been quite so readily cceded to or received with so many marks of official favour had the promoter been any ther than Minister Chang? Even had the applicant for the concession represented a company consisting solely of Chinese subjects would the wheels of official machinery been so easily turned? Minister Chang is a rich man, it is true, but even rich men find it expensive to undertake the construction of a railway without exterior assistance. We will, not accuse Taotai Wen of suppressio veri when he declares that the Government of Canton has no interest in the new project, for he explicitly states that the Government will benefit to the extent of 30 per cent. of the railway's profits. But is that to be the igial extent of its profits? Again, the Tagtai is quite convinced that Whampoa has not the faintest shadow of a future because the water is too shallow—as shallow as the argument. The idea of dredging the mudflats never occurred to the Chinese official mind. Even the reclamation of certain portions of the foreshore, if necessary, was ignored. Finally, the railway will pass at some distance from the immediate wharf centre, as if that were any obstacle. It is quite true that there is no need to be alarmed about the present commercial progress of Hongkong, but the fact cannot be concealed that the development of Whampon holds a menace for the future of the port. We would suggest that the construction of the line from Canton to Amoy via Whampon is part of a deliberate and apparently admirably-conceived plan to wrest from Hongkong her trade supremacy, and not merely Hongkong, but to win for South China the advantages now held by Great Britain. The Viceroy and those who work with him are none the less to be admired because they should endeavour to advance the interests of their own country. It is a most laudable and patriotic thing, but that is no reason why the victors of the past should not retain the privileges for which they have fought won legitimately. And it is for that reason we direct attention to one detail in many, all of which are directed towards the same end. Taotai: Wen. is not likely to show his hand or the hand of his Government at this juncture. The mills of China grind slowly but they grind exceedingly well, and China can wait, always keeping the same object in view. What prospect has a line from Canton to Amoy of making anything like a reasonable profit unless Whampon is relied upon as a lucrative trade centre? There is a coolie trade and some odds and ends of cargo, but these could be dealt with far more cheaply by water than by land. The intervening country is no doubt fertile, but where its products cannot be sent by water to Canton or Hongkong they will be provided for by the Kowloon-Canton railway. The idea that it is not the intention of the Canton authorities to cultivate Whampoa until it becomes a port worthy to rank as the radiating centre of South China's exports and imports-with the consequent arrestment of Hongkong's prosperity—has yet to be dissipated.

HONGKONG'S "EXCELLENT"

WATER.

Yesterday we beheld the somewhat bewildering sight of a Government officer actually deigning to offer an explanation to the public. No less a person than the Government analyst thought it due to the ratepayers that they should know the reasons for a report which he submitted a fortnight ago. It may be recalled, and certainly the people in Stanley Street are hardly likely to forget the fact, that by a strange coincidence tion to describe the motives which have in- | the analyst and the bacteriologist both took duced the Government of the two Kwang samples of water from a well which is largely to support in every possible way the con- used by a section of the population of Hongstruction of the so-called Canton-Amoy line, kong. The analyst quite naturally said that either wise or desirable that the outside | could be used for domestic purposes, for Taotai Wen, whose astuteness and ability stimulants or germ-destroyers. The bacterioare a credit to the Hongkoug college where logist who, it is to be feared, has a bent for he gained his education, would be the first discovering the bacilli of typhoid, cholers. to recognise the folly of bringing the Hong- and such like infantile complaints, discovered kong commercial rivals of Canton and that the water was absolutely swarming with Whampon into the confidence of the Vice- | bacilli in the liveliest state of existence. roy's yamen. In the course of an interview, They could not be held in control, so exwhich appears in another column, the Tao- | huberant was the condition of their health. tal ridicules the idea that Whampon could He reported that the water was not fit for ever seriously hope to compete with Hong- human consumption. The analyst accordkong as a shipping port, forgetting, or rather | ingly thought it right and properato show pretending to forget, that more wonderful that while the bacteriologist was not wrong things have happened in the world. In fact, in his investigation he certainly was he would have us believe that it was simply | not right. And no doubt, many peoby the force of circumstances that the line | ple have come to the conclusion that to Amoy was designed to touch at Whampoa, I the hacteriologist is altogether to be blamand he has advanced several reasons which ed for interfering with the harmless should calm the impulsiveness of those who amusements of the dwellers in Stanley would credit the Government of South Street. In fact, Mr Lau Chu Pak minuted:

analyst after explaining how water should be examined maintains that: "Should, water become polluted so as to become dangerous, the contamination could easily be discovered." In other words, there is reasonable ground for believing that if one sees a a pleisosaurus hopping about in a tumberful of the fluid drawn from his private well there is something wrong with the well, or the water. The analyst most generously remarks that he casts no reflection on the bacteriologist—the exact words being: "I do not in any way wish to underestimate the usefulness of a bacteriological examination "but he doubts its wisdom. Did the bacteriologist use a clean pail when he'drew up the water or did he forget to bring a cleanser with him? That is one of the serious and searching questions which the analyst asks, and the public will echo the cry. Of course, there was no need for this opposition on the subject of the poteasy for the bacteriologist and myself, after further experiment, to have arrived at an agreement as to the potability or otherwise of the water in question." Anybody could have told that, but now that the bacteriologist has determined to play the part of the carper it behoves him to bring in another report. Those who are not compelled to drink the draughts of nectar or absorb the

typhoid germs from the Stanley Street well will be greatly edified by the discussion. CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE PHILIPPINES. (6th September.) Since the United States Government assumed sovereignity over the Philippine Islands vigorous steps have been taken to. develop the internal resources of the country. The natural and hereditary indolence of the Filipino has to a great extent hampered and hindered those efforts, and it was recognised that besides pacifying the country an elaborate system of communications by road and rail must be established in order that the products of the country might reach the wider centres of consumption. .... tentative effort, or at least an effort which does not appear to have been carried out with much spirit, was made in Manila to bring the surrounding districts within easy distance of the capital. But of late years the Government and those citizens who are not entirely absorbed in their own spheres of business, realised that a broad scheme of railway development must be adopted and carried into effect before any tangible results could accrue. The regeneration of the country and of the natives lay, it was wisely decided, in the promotion of railway projects. Unfortunately, from our point of view, the Americans, and, consequently, the American Government, have laboured under the delusion that they had a sufficiency of native workers lying fallow. They seemed to think that they had only to hoist the signal of "Labour wanted here" and the natives would flock to be engaged. But the native had forgotten the habits of industry, if ever they pertained to his nature, and the country remained what it is to-dayan unworked gold mine. It is perfectly true that the native residing in proximity Manila became convinced of the advantages which flow from honest toil At any rate, that is how it was cuphemistically put, but in the opinion of many the natives, the cockneys so to speak, recognised that if they were to carry themselves in a style which was undreamt of by Solomon in all his glory, if they were to live in the height of fashion and charm the eyes of the senoritas of Manila, they must acquire the nimble peso by hook or by crook. As the crook system would not work they had to try the alternative. And to-day the Manilian is no mean labourer, having helped to erect most of the new public buildings, construct the tramway lines, run the cars, and generally behave like his western prototype. This was all very well so far as Manila was concerned, but Manila is not the Philippines. Indeed, Manila should be disregarded, except as the seat of Government, when the Philippine Islands are under consideration. The question was how to secure for the spreading of the tentacles of communication across and between the islands. From time to time disinterested observers have offered that cheapest of commodities free advice. They have dwelt on the large labour field at the very door of the Philippines, but all to no purpose. There is a strong prejudice against Chinese labour; it is a serious offence for a immigration of Chinese into the Philippines. In these circumstances is it to be wondered at that energetic, hustling Americans, who are not dominated by fear of the "yellow peral," should look with disgust on the situation in the interior, where an immense domain to be ploughed by the agriculturist, the prospector and the planter is allowed to lie idle? The Filipino who can obtain all he wants for bodily refreshment by simply kicking his toe in the soil

has, in the past, absolutely refused to work at

stated hours at a stated wage. That being

so; is it likely that he will agree to be instruct-

ed in the art of railway construction? He

who thinks so. Now approaches the time

must be an optimist of the Olympian type

reconsider its position. Several railway.con-

tracts, involving something like 30,000,000

gold dollars-as we are informed by Mr.

the authoritative Far Bastern Review-have

been entered into with private firms in the

States. Everything else to the contrary,

white labour in the interior is out of the

question. The Filipino profess the life of

ment. Were some such scheme adopted

gist to come forward with a flat contra- cause a fatuous ordinance operates against diction, stating that his friend is not wrong the the trance of the labour which is only members to the position of purpets. Then neither is he right, and that could be waiting for engagement? In the opinion of considered as the first round, the game Mr. Westcott, it is probable that the cilinary standing one all. At present, there is nothing mathematical and then the present the before us but the analyst's report. The horns of a dilemma will decided a modification of the Chinese Exclusion Law, so that Chinese may be allowed, under proper restrictions, to enter the Philippines in order to construct the necessary railway communications. The Insular authorities need only follow, on lines suited to the special needs of the country, the example of South A frien. Coolies could be engaged under indentures to work on the railways. At the conclusion of their period of service they could be repatriated, but, better still, they could be allowed to settle on the land and act as the pioneers in agricultural developis estimated that between 3,000, and 5,000 Chinese coolies would be required. There should be no difficulty in obtaining the number, for the Philippine Islands are not to be compared with South Africa whither 50,000 have gone. The Philippines are next door to China, a hand's breadth from home... It would be a fatal mistake, however, ability of water. As the analyst rather plain- if the railway contractors offered the coolies tively remarks: "It would have been quite extravagant wages, for that would simply demoralise the labourers and frustrate any ultimate scheme which might be adopted to induce the coolies to take up small holdings on the land. Everything points to modification of the Exclusion Law in the Philippines, and those who are interested in the welfare of the islands would earnestly support the movement in favour of the admission of covenanted Chinese. Of course, the Americans may find other means to obtain the labour they require if the railway ramifications are to be completed, but it is difficult at the moment to see how any simpler method of attaining their end could be adopted. The railways are essential if the country is to be opened up; labour must be found to construct the lines; the Filipino will not work while the Chinaman is clamouring for admission. The solution of the problem which the railway men must face is patent. The introduction of Chinese. will benefit the Philippines as it has bene? fited the Straits; and it will also benefit the Chinese as the remittances from the Straits have benefited China. It might also have the effect of dealing a death-blow to the boycott in China against American goods. Everybody would benefit all round. It would seem, taking the sum of the probabilities, that there is a good time coming for the Chinese coolie, for the Philippines, and for all concerned-even for the Filipino himself.

### " C. S. O.'s "

Same people outside the pale of the public service must have wondered from time to time letters "C.S.O." They may take comfort. from the fact that in confessing their ignorance they are in good company. It seems that the letters "C.S.O." which have been the subject of questions, naswers, minutes, and objections at the Sanitary Board, stand for Colonial Secretary's Office, though it must be confessed that one stands amazed to learn that such a great and sturdy bulwark of the Colony, not to say the Empire, is allowed to be referred to in such a slipshod, flippant, off-hand, even impudent manner. It is just possible that the honourable gentleman who occupies the honourable office of Colonial Secretary for the nance is also actually designated the "C:S." by the junior members of the staff. But they will be righteously punished even as those who cried in ormer days "Go up thou bald head! for they shall not see grace. They will never. attain the height of being described as sterling' men-but that is beside the question. The members of the Sanitary Board, or at least the unofficial members, that is to say, the accredited representatives of all classes in the community; desired to know why the "C.S O.'s" were withheld from them. And here is another puzzle. Should anybody send a document to the P.W.D. for example, which has to be referred to the Governor, the D.P.W. forwards it in a covering letter to Colonial Secretary. In the office of the latter, the P.W.D communication is "jacketted." On its wrapper is noted a precis of the contents, the origin of the communication, and the date of receipt. It bears a distinctive number and now becomes a full-fledged C.S.O.—as distinguished from "C.O.D.'s" ed to a position in the registered official archives as a C.S.O. relating to a particular sublect The Colonial Secretary, or C.S., notes on the wrapper his opinion and sends the C.S.O. to His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency, after considering the remarks, or "minutes" as they are officially termed, of the C.S. and the D.P. V., endorses it with his views and returns it to the C.S. who again adds a memo. and once more it reaches the D.P.W., If the latter is in good form, the wrapper, with the document inside, may start on another journey round the official globe, and if the writer of the document ever hears of it again in this life he may thank his lucky stars. Now, the C.S.O.'s to which the members of the Sanitary Board referred mean the endorsements on the wrapshipmaster or a ship officer to connive at the per containing the document. Occasionally an application has been refused without explanation, but no answer is forthcoming. A glance at these endorsements would shed light on the have a thorough acquaintance with all the regulations as interpreted by the Court. They are selected because of their business acumen, representative character and problty. They are not clockwork machines or automata when the Insular Government will have to Board, nod their heads at the appointed time, repeat the responses, sing "amen," bow their heads for the proside tial, benediction, and Robert B. Westcott, the Associate Editor of the farts of each case. They may harass their stable is past words. It will be a good thing. minds trying to fathom, why they decided, in for the community, if this unprovoked assault. accordance with the wish of the official element, on decent citizens—combined with the conto do this or to do that, but they will be most cocted evidence of the constables arranged with ing mines north of a line connecting useful if they sit belogged and wonder if the almost diabolical cunning-leads to a thorough reformation and reorganisation of the Indian world is flat. The real business of the Board

is carried on by means of these C.S.O.Is. squad of policemen in nongkook.

buckets of fine potable water to the an oaf. The railway contractor has reached All the information they require, all the whys analysis and filling up the cups of the bac- an impasse. He cannot employ Chinese contained on the wrappers known as teriologist's backers with bunches of the labour because under the law of the country the C.S.O's aver they are withhold from the purest strepococci. The Government analyst the name is taboo. But is the Philippine Tunofficial members, why surely not because in taboo. having come out of the cold shades of official. Government to lose this opportunity of taking the heads of departments object to deir tell sectusion, it is now the duty of the bacteriolo-lits share of the "white man's burden" because they wish to reduce the unofficial agist to come forward with a flat contra-cause a fatuous ordinance operates against not because they wish to reduce the unofficial. why all this Star Chamber conduct?" If

the unofficial members, the members was I represent the justices, the ratepayers, the merchants, appresents, property-folders and core to know, why a motion was yetood what is the use of Deing members of the Sanitary Board? It cannot be said that the officials fear that the Press might get hold of some unguarded endorsement. For as everybody knows, half the business of the Sanitary Board is conducted in private as it is, True, nobody seems to lose by all this secrecy; nobady tries to become clairvayant in order to read the hidden doings of the Board behind barred doors. But it would be interesting to know how the unofficial members manage to keep pace with the officials if they get no inkting of the reasons which led to the rejection of this or the approval of that Manifestly, if the Board is to be of any value, anything that concerns the Board as a whole should be brought to the knowledge of the Board as a whole; otherwise, the business must be mostly cut-and-dried before it comes to the Board. has been said that no reasonable man, would believe that any of the heads of the departs bedroom, and he immediately shot sented by the unofficial members-being allowed to shine on the endorsements on the C.S.O.'s. But in face of the facts, and human nature being what it is, what is one to think? It would be much more satisfactory. if His. Excellency the Governor, or whoever has the authority, should ordain that all documents, endorsements, opinions and suggestions | the case of Smith. relating to any matter coming before the Sanitary Board should be at the disposal of the members at the fortnightly meeting, or at any other reasonable time, so that in coming to deal with any subject the members should be in position to give a decision based on a full

### THESCONDUCT OF INDIAN CONSTABLES.

What can be said on behalf of the two In-

dian police constables who wantonly insulted

two gent'emen, in presence of ladies, in Caine

Road, on Wednesday evening, brutally mal-

treated them when called upon for an explana-

tion, haled them off to prison like a couple of

nowledge of the facts of the case.

habitual malefactors, and trumped up evidence to secure a conviction? The other day an inspector of police, who was in plain clothes and was paying a short visit to Hongkong-his station being in the New Territory-gave the Court some idea of the dangers which beset civilians at the hands of these Indian swashbucklers. The case in which he was concerned is of no moment in the present connection—a ricksha coolie endeavoured to victimise the inspector-but he made the caustic remark that had it been an ordinary civilian who was concerned, and had an indian constable been called to settle matters, the probability was that the civilian would have found himse f in gaol for attempting to swindle an overworked coolie, and also been punished for committing a breach of the peace. In the present case, the gentlemen, who are well-known in athletic circles, and are not given to roystering, especially in the presence of ladies, were flagrantly insulted by one of those Indian upstatts who what was the meaning of those mysterious are nothing more or less than a public nuisance and a menace to the peace of the conmunity. When the gentle en returned to take the number of the policeman and his confeders, they set upon the civilians like a pack of thieves in the night, stripped them of their clothing and carried them, bruised and battered, to the police station. The incident, fortunately, was witnessed by independent European witnesses who offered to give evidence in favour of the defendants, but in Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who presided on the bench, the Indians found their Nemesis. Mark the disgraceful treachery of the rascally constables. They trotted out a long story about the sufferings they had endured in the fight, which was wholly one-sided, and one Indian constable actually produced his tunic which he had himself wilfully ripped up as evidence that he had been mishandled by the defendants. The evidence of the Indians was a concoction, parcel of lies, from beginning to end. They bolstered up an unwarrantable attack on peaceful and respectable citizens by an outrageous series of calumnies. These are our guardians of the peace, our limbs of the law, who protect will against thugs and hooligans, and inspire respect for the force to which they belong ! Mr. Hazeland dismissed the case without calling upon the witnesses for the defence-and the Indian constables were allowed to go free Why were they allowed to go free? Were they not guilty of contempt of Court, or have they been reserved for more drastic punishment? We know how the Chief Justice looks upon the crime of perjury : did not these Indian constables reach the uttermost limits of perjury when they attempted to swear away the liberty (Colonial Office Despatches)-and is assign. of a couple of gentlemen, and should not their pun:shment be made to fit the crime? This is a matter which affects every person in the C lony. Far too long have these Indians—who are by no means ornamental and certainly seem to be dangerous characters-strutted the streets like turkey cocks, turning up their notes at European trash, and banging coolies about as if they were ninepins. The Captain Superintendent of Police may be unaware of the fact, but it is common talk that the Indian policemen are a disgrace to Hongkong. Their supercilious behaviour, their insolence to residents and particularly to European visitors who innocently fancy that a uniformed Indian constable is appointed to direct strangers to the heat of his ability, and certainly with some degree of politeness, are simply intolerable. They arrogate to themselves the rights of it happens that a member desires to know why potentates in Hongkong, whereas in their own country they would be crawling in the dust at the feet of a foreigner. Now comes the climax: when they begin by openly insulting subject at once. When the unofficial mem- citizens, beating them in the most blackguardly bers, therefore, expressed a wish that these | fashion and then running them in as they C.S.O.'s might be placed before them they would a couple of social pests. So much we were only asking 'or what would enable them know, but how often have these same Indians to do their duty by their constituents. The been the direct means, by false testimony, of unofficials, are not supposed to be men of sending perfectly innocent persons to prison? departmental knowledge. They need not even | The entire Indian squad should be overhauled; there may be good members of the tribe in modifications of the various rules and the force, but they manage to clude the vigilance of the public. The Captain Superintendent of Police has only to consult a few independent witnesses to learn the general opinion regarding the Indian constables, and, in this case, to be wound up and set going by the officials. It is his duty to see that the full effect of the law But as things stand, at present, it would appear 's Brought home to the perjurers. Unfortunatethat all they are required to do is to attend the ly, all these things reflect on the character of the European members of the force, against whom there is not; as a rule, a word of reproach. The Chinese constables behave civilly and are clear out. They are not put in possession of certainly picturesque. But the Indian con-

### ELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" BERVICE.

TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI

RIVAL LOVERS' QUARREL.

HONGKONG MAN IMPLICATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 3rd September, 2.20 p.m.

Peter Hyndman, who was former- tramway cars. ly connected with Hongkong, has been arrested here on a charge of shooting Harry Smith, of the China Printing Company, and a Mrs. Rose, on Saturday night.

The prisoner Hyndman is alleged to have tracked his fiancee. Mrs. Rose, to Smith's house. There he found the couple, it is stated, in a Smith with fatal effect, and turning his weapon on Mrs. Rose shot and critically wounded her.

Medical assistance was immediatecalled, but proved of no avail in

From a letter which has been discovered it appears that Hyndman followed Smith with the intention, it is alleged, of killing him and afterwards committing suicide.

Mrs. Rose lies in a very critical condition.

Hyndman made a clear statement

to the police regarding the crime. [Peter Hyndman was long resident in Hongkong, being educated here and afterwards employed with the firm of Lutgens, Eintsmann and Co. He left Hongkong for Shanghai about three years ago. It is stated that his age is about 28 years. His father, fo whom the utmost sympathy will be expressed, was formerly engaged as book-keeper with the China Sugar Refining Company and is now the teacher of English in the Commercial School at Macao. The accused has two surviving brothers in Hongkong.—Ed., H.K. T.]

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th eptember, 2.55 p.m.

Peter Hyndman, who is charged with the murder of Harry Smith and the shooting of his fiancée, has been committed for trial.

CHINA'S ADVANCE.

CONSTITUTION PROMISED.

REFORMS TO BE GRANTED IN 1010.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 3rd September,

2.50 p.m.

A despatch from Peking to the local mandarins states that the Conference of Ministers and members of the Commission, held in presence of Their Majestics, has decided that China shall be granted a constitution in February, 1910.

The Chinese will also be allowed parliamentary representation on the same date.

Meantime, according to the terms of the despatch, officials throughout the Empire are enjoined to study the principles of government in force in uropean countries.

CHINESE REFORMS.

FRANCHISE PROMISED THE PEOPLE.

TAKES EFFECT IN A PEW YEARS.

[From Our Own Correspondent,]

Shanghai, 4th September,

The decree promulgated by the Chinese Throne on the recommendation of the High Commissioners granting parliamentary representa-

tion to the people has been amended bail The first proclamation announced that the franchise would come into effect along with the new constitu-

It has now been decided that popular representation will be tended to the people in "in a few

tion for China in 1910.

FLOATING MINES.

YELLOW SEA CLEARED. JAPANESE GRAPPLE WITH M.RINERS'

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th September,

Admiral Misu reports that the Yellow en has been cleared of float-Caps Collinson with Shifushi, and up to Kinchow Bay.

TOKYO SOCIALISTS BOYCOTT THE TRAMWAYS.

PEARED ATTEMPT TO BURN THE CARS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 6th September,

At a mass meeting held in Tokyo the proposal submitted by the Socialists to boycott the tramways was

adopted. It is rumoured that the people, in their excitement, will set fire to the

RIOT AT TOKYO.

CROWDS BOMBARD TRAM DEPOTS HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS BETWEEN POLICE AND CIVILIANS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 7th September,

2.20 p.m. As predicted at the mass meeting Socialists' and others held Tokyo on Wednesday, serious disturbances have followed the resolution to boycott the tramway cars in consequence of the increased fares which are now demanded.

On Thursday night there were manifestations of the greatest dis order among the populace.

Crowds paraded the streets and, assembling at the tramway depots; bombarded the stations with a fusilade of stones.

As a result of the riot several sheds were reduced to ruins.

The police endeavoured to quell the disturbance and hand-to-hand

fights occurred, Many policemen were seriously in-

jured in the fray. Up to the present time 82 rioters have been arrested.

> TREE PLANTING. CLAIM FOR WORK DONE.

In Summary Imisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Lam Tak Yee sued the Tung Shan Co., Chung Yu Yee, and others to recover 'the sum of \$579.30 being the balance due by the defen ants to the plaintiff for work done under

Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Bastings' office, represented the first and second defendants, the other two defendants appeared in person and admitted the claim against them and judgment with costs was entered against them as to their shares:

Mr. Barlow said that the defendant Tung Yu Yee obtained a contract from Government to plant certain trees. He had three partners in the business, and they sublet the contract to the plaintiff, and the claintiff did the work, and a payment was made on account and he now sued for the balance.

Mr. Dixon objected on the grounds that as the plaintiff had partners he could not sue alone, he must make his partners parties to the suit, as laid down in the Civil Procedure

Mr. Barlow contended that the partnership had been dissolved.

His Honour: But there is no proof of that. Mr. Dixon: I believe the partner absconded, Mr. Barlow: That dissolves the partnership, and plaintiff has been carrying on business by himself. The money due under the contract was paid, as due, to the plaintiff, and he alone gave receipts.

His Honour: One partner alone can always sign a receipt—that proves nothing but that money was paid.

Mr. Dixon: I maintain that the plaintiff cannot sue by himself. His Honour: Let us see the section. After

reading the section of the Ordinance, Mr. Barlow said that being so he could not proceed with the action, and judgment was given for defendants with costs.

TEA TRADIS-MARKS.

TEA MERCHANT PROSECUTED.

oth inst. Leung Yuk Ting, a tea merchant, of No. 10, Wilmer Street, was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, this morning, with infringing the trade-marks of one Ho Kai Lai, another ten merchant, of No. 1, Upper Lascar Row, on the 1st instant,

Mr. A. C. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted, while Mr. F. C. Dixon, of the office of Mr. John Hastings,

Mr. Dixon applied for a remand and light

Mr. Holborow submitted that the offence was a very serious one-more serious than other cases of the kind-as his Worship would see if he looked at the search warrant. Therefore he considered bail in the sum of \$500 too

His Worship-But if I find him guilty I can only fine him \$100. Mr. Holborow-He might be sent to the Supreme Court and there he could get two months.

Mr. Dixon contended that no evidence had been taken in the case and he thought \$500 was enough.

Mr. Holborow replied that one of the men in defendant's shop, and for whom a warrant had been issued, had already absconded. His Worship adjourned the case until Thursday afternoon next. Ball, \$1,000.

in'a report to the Foreign Office the Japanese. Consul at Foochow states that since the middle of July one-third of the Chinese houses in the city have dispensed with the use of oil lamps, A placard is posted at the entrance to each house prohibiting the use of kerosene oil. The Chinese declare that they are not used to lamps and that their houses are unfitted for such means of lighting, several serious fires, having been the result, It is believed the influence of the recent boycott is underlying this moveCHUNG SHAN KOO'S BANKRUPICY.

MASS OF INCOMPREHENSIBLE FIGURES,

Before his Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, this morning, the public examination of Chung Shan Koo, which had been adjourned from last Thursday, fortnight, was continued.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, conducted the examination, Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Mossrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, ap-pearing on behalf of Mr. Ho Tung, an opposing

The bankrupt's business was that of a buyer and seller of property. He had no books before 1903, and those he had his clerk had taken away, but had now brought thom, back, He commenced buying and selling, property about seven years ago. He did not keep accounts of his business because he did all his business through the Bank. The only books he had were those for the receipts of money paid, and a book showing the money he paid into the Bank.

His Honour: What was this case adjourned

Mr. Wakeman: To enable him to file his

statement of accounts, my Lord. His Honour: Well, has he done so ? Mr. Wakeman: He has filed a mass of

figures, which I cannot make out, and I can't get any explanation of them out of him. He has been in my office several times, but he makes no clear statement.

Mr. Dencon: I would ask you, my Lord, to deal with him under sub-section 3 of section 6> of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The case was adjourned three weeks ago to enable him to file his accounts, I at the time pressing for a limit of time, as he ought to have filed them before. He now comes forward with a mass of incomprehensible figures, and is simply making a farce of these bankruptcy proceed-

His Honour: The impression created in my mind is that he has done the best he can, ... He is evidently weak-minded, and he does not appear to be all there. (Laughter). I think we

had better try and get some explanation from Mr. Wakeman: I can make nothing of him,

my Lord. He makes such absurd statements, and contradicts himself, and his behaviour is His Honour: Well, put him in the box and

we will see what we can do with him. His Honour (to bankrupt): Look at your account; you have rents \$41,433, received.

Bankrupt ; Yes, those were rents, His Honour: How do you know that you received \$2,300 a month?

Bankrupt: I rely mostly on my memory; in 1903 my books were destroyed. · is Honour: Yes, I know they were eaten up by white ants! You have made expenses \$2,500; how do you calculate that?

Bankrupt: They were expenses of business, repairs and so on. His Honour: You mean your office ex-

Bankrupt: No, my business. And I had my amily expenses.

His Honour: What family have you? Bankrupt: I had a wife and two children. His Honour: What is this item of \$11,000? Bankrupt: That was expenses in Shanghai

or my family. His Honour: But how do you calculate

Bankrupt : Because I bought the Astor Hotel, His Honour: And those travelling expenses, Bankrupt: They were for the voyage of my

amily to Shanghai His Honour: But \$500? Bankrupt: Yes, there were a lot of persons.

Mr. Wakeman: I don't know how he arrives His Honour: I have seen enough of him to know that he keeps no accounts,

Mr. Deacon : If I may be allowed to make a remark, it appears that when he is pressed for an explanation of his accounts he states any-

His Honour: His credit appeared to be good in 1904, as over \$80,000 passed through his hands. I don't know what to do with him. What are his liabilities?

Mr. Wakeman: \$143,305, my t ord. His Honour: And his assets?

Mr. Wakeman : 165,650, my Lord, His Honour: Well, I should think that the best thing would be for him to have a trustee appointed to look after his business; he is clearly incapable of managing his affairs himself. What is wanted is that somebody should look into his affairs and report on them.

Mr. Wakeman: The property is mostly mort-His Honour: There is, no doubt that a trustee should be appointed to take charge of his

His conour: Is the property easily realiza-

Mr. Wakeman: Yes, my Lord, but the application must come from the debtor himself. have tried to get him to consent to a trusteeship, but I could not succeed.

His Honour (to bankrupt): Will you consent to have a trustee appointed to examine your affairs and report to the creditors? Bankrupt: Yes, my Lord. His Honour: It appears to me that if the

property is properly managed the estate will e solvent in a few years. Do you, Mr. Wakeman, object to that course? Mr. Wakeman : I have no objection.

His Honour : And you, Mr. Deacon? Mr. Deacon; Well, I think it depends on who is appointed. I would propose that my client be appointed.

His Honour: I don't think there is any obection to one of the creditors being appointed. Mr. Descon : No, my Lord, and it will says the expense of an outside party. His Honour (to bankrupt) ! Do you consent

Bankrupt ! I am willing to have some ons appointed, but not one of the creditors. His Honour : What do the assets consist of? Mr. Wakeman: Chiefly of the equity of redemption, my Lord, and some Dock Company's

shares, and certain rents, which I have col-His Honour: Whom would you like to have appointed to look after your property? Bankrupt: Not one of the creditors; my

His Honour: Then whom would you choose? Bankrupt: Chan Wong Kwan, my Lord. His Honour; Then why should not Chan Woog Kwan and Ho Tung together jointly look into the affairs and report!"

Mr. Wakeman: There should be no objection Bapkrupt: Chan Wong Kwan alone is tlia Honour: Well, all I will, do to-day will

be to adjourn the examination. Mr. Dencon: Yes, I think that will be the best course, my Lord, if it is adjourned for one week, as then we can come before the Court more definitely.

: Mr. Wakaman; agreeing, the public examination was adjourned for one week. The Court then adjourned.

### HONGKONG SHIP ACCIDENTS.

"KWONGCHOW" ON THE ROCKS.

SEVERAL PLATES SPRUNG.

The excursion steamer Kwongchow, while returning from Macao yesterday forenoon, struck the south-west point of Lantao Island and was jammed on the rocks for nearly an hour. The damage done to the Kwongchow. according to her agents, was rather serious, a few plates being torn open and several others dented by the effect of the hock. There were on board the excursion boat at the time over 270 passengers returning from Macao and the force of the impact, it is reported, pitched several passengers out of their chairs, but there was no panic among them.

The Kwongchow, the commander of which is Captain Meade, left the wharf at Macao a ten o'clock yesterday morning bound for this port. At eleven o'clock the vessel passed her sister-ship, the Kwonglung, which was bound for Macao. Shortly before noon Captain Meade left the bridge in charge of the second Chinese pilot and went below to tiffin. Everything was going on smoothly on board when all of a sudden there was a crash, followed by the sound of plates being ripped and torn, and those in the saloon realised that an accident had happened. The captain made for the bridge at once and found his ship wedged between the rocks in a most peculiar position. . The Kwongchow was going full speed at the time of the disaster and the force of the impact swung her stern around. Every effort was put forth to get the ship off the rocks and about an hour later, at ebb tide, the vessel was successfully refloated.

An examination of the ship followed and as it was discovered that she was making very little water the order of "full speed ahead was rung on the telegraph and her bows pointed for this port.

She arrived in Hongkong safely at about three o'clock and went to her wharf, where her passengers and cargo were landed. A signal was then hoisted calling men from the dock to pump her out. Two engineers arrived and as it luckily happened that there was a vacancy in the dock the Kwongchow was taken to the Hongkong and Whampon Company's docks at Kowloon immediately her cargo was landed. No damage was done to the cargo.

It was quickly noised about on the arrival of the Kwangchow at Hongkong that an accident had occurred and crowds went along the praya to'see the vessel. She was lying deep in the water, her bows being only a few feet from the surface while her stern was rising high above the jetty. The screw was kept going at full the lea being that her bows should be kept as high as possible. The water was being churned up, although the vessel made no movement, being held to the wharf by stout ropes. A water boat was called and pumps sent into the hold of the Kwongchow. By this means she was kept affoat until her cargo was removed and she could be docked at Kowloon.

The accident was due to the rudder chain, leading to the bridge, having snapped just as the vessel was passing the island, with the result that she became unmanageable. The Kwongchow will be in dock for a few days, after which she will take up her usual

Praise is due Captain Meade for the prompt measures he adopted to ensure the safety of his fine vessel and it says much for the confidence of the passengers in his seamanship that the majority of them looked on the accident in the light of an unexpected but none the less interesting episode of the passage, rather than a serious affair likely to inconvenience them.

"SEXTA" COLLIDES WITH "STRATHMORE."

MORE WORK FOR THE DOCKS.

A collision occurred at the eastern end of the harbour, at about 6.40 o'clock this morning, between the German steamer Sexta and the British ship Strathmore. The damage done to the Strathmore was very extensive, her stem being completely twisted to starboard, while the Sex la sustained a few damaged plates on her starboard side.

The s. s. Strathmore, which is commanded by Captain H. King, has been at anchor at the eastern end of the city for about a week, discharging a cargo of coal, which she brought up from Southern ports. The s.s. Serta, of which Captain H. Kraest is in charge, lest heavily laden with coal.

this morning and on attempting to make for her buoy, she is alleged to have crossed so she got too near that vessel, the result that the starboard side of the Sexta fouled the port bow of the Strathmore. Those on board the Sexta put the wheel over but the considerably. After the accident the Sexta dock shortly.

. The Sexta is a steel screw steamer of 992 registered tons. Her dimensions are:-length. 265 feet; breadth, 37 feet 8 inches; and depth 18 feet 3 inches. She flies the German flag. Her local agents are Messrs. Siemssen and Company. The Strathmore is also a steel screw steamer, built at Newcastle in 1894. Her registered tonnage is 2,296 tons. Her dimensions are :- length, 350ft.; breadth, 43ft. rin.; and depth, 19ft. 3in. She is registered at Glasgow and owned by Messrs, W. R. Corfield and Company. Her local agents, are Messrs. Dodwell and Company.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the highest scores in the pool competition which took place at the King's Park Range on Saturday and Sunday, the 1st and and September, at the 500 yards range:-J. Mclnnes ...... 56+ 14=70

G. H. Wakeman	63+ 6=69
L. G. Bird.,	80=01+8 <sub>2</sub>
I. N. lones	52+10=08
H. T. Richardson	53+14-07
H. W. Bird	58+18=00.
I. H. Pidgeon	65 scr. = 65
D. Willis	52+12-04
A. C. Franklin	44+20=03
L. C. Gow	02 scr. = 03
J. Lambert	41+14-55
E. W. Terrey	40+14-54-
W. Chatham	33+20=53
I. McCubbin	
R. D. Atkinson	33418-20
Contract to the second of the second	F

FASHIONABLE JEWISH WEDDING.

RAYMOND-SILAS.

binson Road, presented a very gay and lively appearance when the many friends of the contracting parties assembled yesterday afternoon, to witness the nuptials of Mr. Albert Faymond, of Hongkong, and Miss. Richie Silas, daughter of Mr. D. H. Silas, also of Hongkong. The Synagogue had been very tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, the pillars being also encircled with the same foliage, while red carpets were laid down from the door to the spot where, in front of the Ark, the ceremony took place.

officiated in the tying of the nuptial knot ing lane in the rear of four new houses which "made of them twain one." The bride- on Inland Lots Nos. 34s and 342, to be includgroom, attended by Mr. C. D. Silas, who acted as best man, was early upon the scene, to await the coming of the bride, who shortly afterwards entered the Synagogue, attired in a very handsome gown of dead-white crips de Chine, and hand-embroidered mousseline de sole An- out glats, down the entire length of which trailed lover's knots of white satin, while bunches of orange blossom and white heather peeped out. here and there, from the folds of lace on bodice, skirt and train. A wreath of orange blossoms and fine tulle veil completed the very handsome long-trained costume, the creation of Madame Jay, while the bride wore a beautiful diamond brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried a splendid shower bridal-bouquet, composed of stephanotis, orange blossoms and tube-roses, banked by maidenhair fern. The bride was attended by Misses S. and R. Judah, who acted in the capacity of bridesmaids, and who were charmingly gowned in white silk costumes, daintily trimmed with much chiffon and lace, each wearing handsome gold brooches, the gift of the bridegroom, and carrying miniature replicas of the bride's bouquet.

After the ceremony was concluded it the Synagogue the happy couple received the congratulations of their relations, and then an adjournment was made to "Devonia," Peak Road, the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held in a large mat pavilion, specially erected on the lawn, when the health of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond was drunk'in bumpers, after they had received the felicitations of their many friends present, and the bride had, according to orthodox custom, cut the first slice of cake.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

The presents, both handsome and numerous, were displayed in the drawing-room, and besides those, of which we append a list below, a large number are on the way to the Colony.

from friends of the happy pair in other parts of the world. The presents include: - Mr. M. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, silver card case, cruet stand and one doz. spoons; Mr. J. S. Abraham, silver toast rack; Mr. and Mrs. E. Elisha, gold watch; Miss Bird, silver toothpick holder. Mrs. E. Elias, silver comb; Mr. S. H. Michael, gold bangle; Mr. E. I. Ellis and sons, gold bracelet; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nissim, diamond brooch Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, diamond earrings; Mr. D. Haskell, gold locket; Mr., and Mrs. Tuxford, mother-of-pearl opera glass; Mr. M. S. Sassoon, diamond and sapphire pendant; Mr. E. Moses, gold bracelet; Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., gold curb bracelet and watch; Mr. and Mrs. Tutcher, embroidered tea cover; Mr. M. H. Michael, silver, card tray; Mr. H. A. Seth, three silver cups; Mr. S. H. Dutton, pair of silver flower holders; Mr. and Mrs. A. Weill, set of four silver salt-cellars; Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Ellis, silver flower holders : Dr. Forsyth, silver photo frame; Mr. S. G. Newall, silver fern pot; Mr. and Mrs. I. Kuhn, six silver tea spoons; Miss Sybil Raymond, silver sweet tray; Master Joe Raymond, silver wheel barrow cruet stand; Mr. M. Goorgi, embroidered table centre; Mr. A. Aftalion, cut-glass, bowl; Private pupils, silver bowl; Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan, silver tea canister; Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Jordan, silver bowl; Mr. O. 1 Ellis, silver bowl; Mr. T. P. Cochrane, silver bread basket; Mr. Lau Chin Ting, silver bowl; Mr. M. J. Patell, silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Raymond, silver tea set and tray ; Mr. E. S. Abraham, set of lacquered tea-poys; Mr. Ed. M. Raymond, blackwood screen; Mr. S. Goldschmidt, marble ink-stand; Messrs. S. J. David & Co., cheque; Compradore of Messrs. S.

David & Co., cheque; Mr. and Mrs. J. H Ellis, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Shooker, cheque; Mrs. Ezra and the Misses Judah, pair of silver sweet dishes; Messis, H. A. Meyer, E. Howard, J. E. Joseph and E. Haskell, mantel clock: Mrs., Miss and the Messrs. Gubbay, blackwood escritoire: Mr. J. H. Seth, three silver cups; Mr. R. A. Gubbay, gold bangle Mr. H. N. Mody, pair silver cruet stands and six finger bowls; Mr. Nankin, cut-glass sugar and milk bowls; Dr. Park, cut-glass bowls; Mr. and Mrs. Sigler, vases; Mr. and Mrs. Sugarman, cut-glass bowls; Messrs. A. I-Ough and A. Bryer, tantalus; Mr. K. D. Mistry, silver flower holders; Mr. I. S. Perry. silver toilet set; Mr. F. P. Shroff, silver Wakamaisu on 26th August, bound for Canton, flower holders; Mrs. B. J. Raymond, silver photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Levy The Sexta entered Lycemoon Pass early | silver brush and comb; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wi son, travelling clock; Mr. U. Ramjahn, silver flower holders; Mr. R. M. Ezekiel, silver rick the bows of the Strathmore, but in doing | shaw cruet stand; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Judah, silver flower stand; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cald well, cut-glass salad bowl; Mr. J. Gregory, silver vase; Mr. A. V. Apcar, silver vase; Mi J. Joseph, silver bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Eca da ship would not answer and she grazed along | Silver, drawn-work doylies; Mr. and Mrs. E the bows of the other ship twisting her stem | Erra, silver salt-cellars; bun Shing, silver purse; Mr. H. Shui Poo, silver photo frame steamed to her buoy. Both ships will go into | and vases; Miss Sug rman, silver spoon Mr. M. Meyer, gold bangle and s.lver tea-pot; Mr. S. A. Seth, cloisonne vases; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie, dozen silver fish knives and forks; Mr. and Mrs. A. Seth and the Misses

VICEROY SHOM.

Seth, dozen silver spoons, Messrs. A Choo-

and Willee, embroidered crepe shawl; Mr.

Lau Koon Hing, silver tray.

PROBABLE TRANSFERENCE TO THE YUN-KUEI PROVINCES.

H. E. Tsen Ch'un-hsun, Acting Viceroy of the purity of water and on the efficiency of fil-Two Kwang provinces, over to the former tration. Viceroyalty. As Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsun is unpopular in the Two Kuang Viceroyalty and the Yun-Kuei Viceroyalty was over thirty years occupied by that official's father, the late Tsen Yu-ying, it is thought that perhaps the son will be able to .ule the provinces of Yunnan and Kuei-hou as well as his father before him. Formerly the great question in that Viceroyalty was the Mahomedan population of Yunnan provinces. These, however, eventually gave the Government the opportunity desired of solving it by starting a Ghazi, or holy war, in imitation of their co-religionists of Shensi and Chinese Turkestan. The upshot was that the Chinese Mussulmans of Yunnan were practically wiped out of existence by the Imperial armies, a moiety only of the former managing to escape into Burma.

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SANITAKY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room this afternoon, the usual members being present, when the following business was transacted.

GOVERNMENT ON SCAVENGING. The following reply from Government relative to the scavenging lane in the rear of four new houses on Inland Lots Nos. 341 and 342 was read, and was as follows:-

Colonial Secretary's Office.

23rd August, 1906. 26th ulto, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been ed in calculating the open space required under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, subject to the following condi-

(a) the lane shall be six feet in width through-

(b) the lane shall be surfaced and channelled at the cost of the owner and to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, and when completed shall be handed over to the Government free of cost;

(c) the houses built upon the lot shall not subsequently be increased in height .-- I have,

(Sd.), T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary. Secretary, Sanitary Board. A similar reply was received from Govern-

ment relative to the scavenging lane on Marine Lot No. 177.

The following letter from Government relative to submitting C.S.O.'s to the Board, was

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, August 27th, 1906. Sir.—With reference to your letter No. 151 of 23rd inst., forwarding copy of the following resolution adopted nem. con. by the Sanitary Board :- "That His Excellency the Governor be asked if he has given directions to the administrative head of the Sanitary Department or to the Sanitary Board to withhold from the Board any CS.O.'s dealing with matters which have been considered by the Board," I am directed to say that His Excellency has issued instructions that all communications of the Government with the Sanitary Board are to be by letter, and that the papers of this office, on which matters are discussed between-officers of the Government are only to be sent to such officers .- I have, etc., (Sd.), T. SERCOMBE SMITH,

Colonial Secretary. Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: As this subject is intimately connected with the question of administration about which the Commission. will report to His Excellency the Governor, direct, I see no useful purpose in dealing fur-

ther with this matter at the Board. - Hon, Mr. Hewett minuted: The form to be adopted by the Government in communicating with the Sanitary Board is, of course, matter to be decided by His Excellency. The resolution passed by the Board was somewhat hastily drawn up, and on further consideration might well have been better and more clearly worded. I understand what was proposed really amounted to this: that all communications from the Government to the president of the Board in his capacity as president, and not as Principal Civil Medical Officer, must be communicated to the Board. That the president of the Board must not carry on correspondence with the Government or any one else in his capacity as president without the full knowledge of the Board. The Principal Civil Medical Officer holds a very different position towards the Government than the president of the Board, and in the former capacity the Board has nothing to do with the work of the president.

> GOVERNMENT ANALYST ON THE WELL WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, submitted to the Sanitary Board a request for permission to be allowed to forward a minute for circulation amongst the members of the Board on the monthly analysis of the public well water supplies, as owing to statements made at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board it was feared that confidence had been shaken as to the quality of the water, and as to the methods hitherto employed for analysis. By a coincidence the routine bacteriological examinations, arranged; for some time ago, have been commenced this month. These latter reports would, he presumed, he published by the Water Authority, and an idea might get, about that the examination had been found faulty and had to be supplemented by additional bacteriological tests.

The Hon, the President said he saw no objection to the minute being submitted and circulated. It read as follows: At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board there seemed to be a little misapprehension on the part of some members as to the conclusions which might be drawn from a chemical examination of water. Applying this method of testing: (1) to the systemtic examination of water, such as the monthly examinations of the public supplies. in which numerous tests are performed, so that it is easily possible to see whether water deviates in any particular from month to month. Should a water become polluted so as to become dangerous, the contamination would be at once discovered. The chemical method, in | much to be desired. However, when a few floors with a view to ascertaining if there were such systematic analysis, is in itself sufficient | more, matches have been played, and the two | any reasonable grounds for fearing that plague they have been certified to answer the usual | ing scores were registered :- " tests. The subject of chemical versus bac-It is reported from Peking, says the N. C. teriological methods of analysis as applied to Daily News, that owing to the receipt lately water is somewhat controversial, so that I do of several successive memorials from H.E. not wish to extol one method at the expense Ting Chen-to, Viceroy of the Yun-Kuei pro- of the other. It might be well perhaps to vinces, asking for permission to resign his post, state that I do not in any way wish to under-His Majesty the Emperor under the advice of estimate the usefulnes of a bacteriological exthe Grand Council may probably transfer amination, as an additional check on the

> 2. With regard to occasional chemical examinations, such as of shallow wells, in most cases the chemical analysis affords clear and conclusive evidence, but sametimes a well is submitted, which, although at the time of analysis not showing any dangerous pollution, has displayed certain characters that at once pointed to possible future contamination. Such a well is usually examined and reported on again after six months, and several such wells here have been subjected to such extra scrutiny. Difficulty with such wells is not only experienced in the chemical examination; the Chinese are not very particular as to the cleanliness of the vessels they use for drawing water. Morcover. impurities are continually dropping in from the surface, so that I doubt if hardly a well in this

colony would pass the customary bacteriolo- In ALLEGED BRIBERY. gical test, unless such accidental impurity be difference de la light de la l ma ing ma direction times for the efficacy or the methods bd in this laboratory. It is unfortunate that wo opposing reports on a well were receive, submitted to the Board. recoming submitted to the Hoard. The King provided the done is the submitted to the Hoard. The King provided the done is the submitted to the Hoard. drive tessel in the cite may not, have been serviced to the cite of tearching with diry

might have hown some quite accidental cir-Sir,-Referring to your letter No. 124 of cumstance, which might cause two workers to nrgive at different conclusions. It would have been quite easy for the Bacteriologist and Mr. D. H. Silas, assisted by Mr. H.A. Meyer, pleased to permit the area of the scaveng- myself, after further experiment, to have arrived nt an agreement as to the potability or otherwiss of the water in question, Mt. Lau Chu Pak minuted: I don't think

the public should have cause for alarm, because the experts disagree.

POULTRY IN THE WESTERN MARKET.

NO ROOM FOR STALLS

Applications having been received for the allot nent of stalls for the sale of poultry in the New Mestern Market, the Hon, the Registrar Geiteral was deputed to inquire into the matter of accommodation with the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and at the meeting of the Sanitary. Board this afternoon submitted the following report :- I have discussed the question of accommedation for poultry in the New Western Market, with the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and we are agreed that there is no room for the wholesale poultry business now at Ko Shing, West Point. When the shops in the old market are provided for there will be only one shop and one store-room vacant which would not provide adequate accommodation for these wholesale businesses.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: Let the wholesale poultry businesses stop where they are:

DISINTERMENT OF DEAD BODIES.

4th inst. As there had been some question as to the disinterment of dead bodies after seven years, and certain members of the Sanitary Board objected, on the ground-that-many Chinese objected to the disturbing of their dead, a committee composed of Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar General, and Messrs. Lau Chu Pak and Fung Wa Chun,"was appointed to consider the question, and at to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board, they submitted their report, which read as follows :---

We recommend that disinterment should be carried out at the close of seven years after burial the disinterment to be confined to the "Free Section" of the cemeteries, the graves in the other sections to remain undisturbed. The work of disinterment should be undertaken by the Tung Wa Hospital, the cost to be defrayed by the Government, and six months notice should be given by the posting of notices near the cemeteries, and by advertisement in the Press before the work is com-

A. W. BRI WIN. LAU CRU PAK. FUNG WA CHUN.

\*DREDGING OPERATIONS.

AT THE DUST-BOAT STATION.

At the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon, correspondence was laid on the table relative to the dredging of the Dust-Boat Station, in which it was urged that the same junks should always be employed for this work, so as to save the time, labour and expense the measuring of other junks would entail. The present system worked well and there was no reason to upset it.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minuted: If the Hon, the Registrar General informed the contractor, on behalf of the Government, he could use his own boats I think it should be binding even though this was not agreed to by the Public Works Department.

. Mr. 1 au Chu Pak minuted : There appears to be some misunderstanding: I don't think i is reasonable to make the contractor pay twice for the junks, if he has been misled.

ORICKET AT QUARRY BAY.

W. J. HILL'S ELEVEN W. R. B. GALLOWAY'S

Showery weather attended the progress of the match between the above teams played last Saturday, on the Taikoo Recreation Ground, Quarry Bay. A considerable number of spectators was present and remained to the close of the game despite the adverse character Hill won the toss, and elected to play first, enabled me to pick up and examine the ground wicket a trifle on the soft side, and the light given me as plague inspector and I conceived service for their respective sides. Most of the | done, not to examine the houses to ascertain for ensuring the safety of the water supplies, elevens brought better together, a 'decided but for many years a bacteriological test improvement may be seen. During the second as would be the case if they were broken up (the sugar test for the detection of sewage), | half an amusing spectacle was witnessed when has been applied to all waters, so as to one of the players drove the ball to the Grand have an additional means of detecting im- | Stand and landed it heatly in his wife's lap. purity. Speaking as one practically fami- When the score stood at 90 for 8 wickets, in he any reasonable grounds for believing the liar with modern chemical and bacteriolo- view of the rapidly failing light, Mr. Hill's floors may be in a bad condition I do logical methods of testing water, I am satisfied | Eleven decided to retire in favour of the opposthat no one in this Colony need have the | ing team. Messra. J. Blake and H. S. Hendry slightest anxiety as to the water supplies, after | acted as umpires, and at the finish the followw. J. HILL'S XL

Macaskill, run out

G. H. Saunders, b Currie ...

W. J. Hill, "

Tillmann.

Dickie, not out Mitchell, c Harroa, b Ritchie Grimshaw, not out Gibson. Extras ... Total ... ... 90 R. D. GALLOWAY'S XI. Hoggard, c Macaskill, b Macaskill ... Buchan, b Macaskill ... ... ... R. D. Galloway, b Tillman ... ... 21 Currie, b Macaskill ... ... Ritchie, c Macaskill, b Tillman Johnston, b Tillman ... ... Davidson, b Macaskill... ... ... Dickson, Sen., b W. J. Hill Wotherspoon, l.b.w., b Macaskill .... Crosbie b Macaskill ... ... ... Bassford, not out ....

Extras

The proceedings came to a conclusion at these olice Court this alternoon, before Mr. H. H. J. Compertz, in the case in which Sanitary

ichalf of the Crown, and ME. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson und Grist, defended. THE BROKER'S EVIDENCE.

obtaining \$ 103 as bribe from one Chat

Mok Hon Shang, of No. 43, Rast Street, said he was a" rice broker, and was known to Chak Hok King for over ten years. He did brokerage business with the Nam Pak Hong. In addition he acted as a runner for the Lik Kee contractor's shop. He knew the defendant by sight. The first time he met him was at the beginning of last year. Chak Hok the penalty that was meted out to his father. King took witness to defendant's family house. Chak Hok King introduced witness to defendhim work or any tips where work could be ob- lingest the criminal and then follows swift venmodus operandi of the broker Mok was similar to the case of the \$250, the warrant being handed the buildings followed, the warrants were given defendant to sign, certifying the cement in the premises in question were "in good condition," and the \$50 handed over,

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross examined witness said he was wellnown to the Yuen Fat Hong. Before this affair he had never taken any slips of paper to the Yuen Fat Hong.

Mr. Wilkinson-When you went to defendant's house where did you see him? Witness-In his writing room. Were there any other persons present?

Yes; two women-one old and the other

After further questions were put to the witness us to the different rooms he passed and other things he saw while visiting defendant at his house, the cross-examination closed. '... That was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wilkinson addressed the Court at some length and quoted authorities to substantiate his statements. He reviewed the evidence heard from the beginning of the hearing of the case, and submitted, in part, that the sole evidence heard was that of the self-convicted man -Chak Hok King. Assuming for a moment that the defendant was guilty of the present charge Chak Hok King was also an accomplice. No man can be convicted on the evidence of an accomplice. There was no doubt that Chak Hok King concocted that story so as to prevent any prosecution taken against him. The duty of a sanitary inspector was to do as little damage as possible while inthat defendant recommended No. 177 Wing defendant.

THE DEFENDANT SPEAKS.

He said:-The story told by Chak Hok King is utterly untrue. I have never at any time accepted bribes from him or from anyone else. I remember the occasion of my visiting of the prevailing climatic conditions. Mr. the houses in question under warrants which taking as partner Mr. Macaskill.. With the floors of the houses. These warrants were none too good, both captains did yeoman it to be my duty then, as I always have players were out of practice, and, though the that they were built in accordance with the bowling was good, the batting and fielding left | Buildings Ordinance, but to examine ground Kerms might be introduced through the floors, or in an apparently had condition. My in structions are to do as little damage as possible, and if, therefore, there does not appear to not consider it my duty to make holes in them. I did make a certain number of holes in these houses and examined the concrete which seemed to me to be sufficiently good to render it unnecessary for sanitary purposes that I should require it to be relaid. In the case of each house I carefully thumped over | Marine Magistrate, P. C. Frank Winter, of the every part and could tell by the sound that the ground was solid and the same all over. can give no explanation of the charge having been made against me by Chak other than that suggested by my solicitor that on false pretences he did himself receive money and has pocketed it. I have had very little to do with the man. Before I examined the his whistle, although there was nothing in his houses in question he told me he represented way. the owners and asked me to let him know when I proposed to examine, and I did so. That is my statement, your Worship,

His Worship held that a prima facis case had been made out against the defendant, and Criminal Sessions. Bail, \$500.

Just as the s.s. Kumano Maru was entering who was lying in his bunk, to death, and then motive for the crime is entirely unknown.

SIDBLIGHTS ON VILLAGE LIPB.

MANY HIGHWAYMEN ABOUND IN THE IVom A Correspondent.]

Woungkong City, August, 1906. It is a well known fact that many parts of the Inspector H. J. W. Gidley is charged with Youngkong District swarm with robbers, and many are the innocent victime that wifest at the hoje where the sand was a dispersion his the sand are the sand and the sand are the sand and the sand are the sand and the sand are the sa ped to rederate the ville dear the Ping

Kong market and desparched, while all his goods were lobted! The robbers were not bent so much upon obtaining a large booty as upon securing the man who had on various occasions sat on the district council and condemned some of their number to death, hence they took this occasion to revenge themselves upon a man that had hindered them so much in their peferious work. The robbers expected also to kill the official's son, but fortunately that person was not at home and so escaped Here then we have an instance of a person suffering for carrying out his conviction against.

and, and said that if there was any business to | wrongdoers, and many more robbers would be be done defendant was to inform witness. brought to justice if the common people were Defendant agreed. Witness was shown a not afraid of these lawless highwaymen, piece of paper and was asked how it came to for to accuse them at Court means very be in the possession of the Yuen Fat Hong. often death to themselves. The crime He explained that after he was introduced to' is reported and the accused's name is known desendant and the latter had promised to give [while the authorities do little or nothing to tuined, defendant asked him for his card. Wit- | geance upon the man who has dared to interness had none so he wrote the address of the Lik | fere with the rights of highway robbers. With Kee firm on a piece of paper and handed it to such a weak government as China has it is no defendant. / Continuing, witness remembered | wonder that the common people who are to be one day being sent by the Lik Kee firm pitied would rather fall into the hands of robto the Yuen Fat Hong. At the Yuen Fat | bers than into the hands of Chinese soldiers. Hong witness had a conversation with the This was recently illustrated by a company of fokis of that firm and was later handed 40 soldiers going to one village in the eastern, two Sanitary Board warrants, which witness | part of the Yeung Kong district, and living took to the Lik Kee shop. After a conver- upon the pigs, ducks, chickens of the villagers. sation with Chak Hok King the latter took The fatted pig reared so tenderly by some the warrants from witness and left the shop. | Chinese old woman was killed and spread be-When he returned Chak Hok King returned fore this band of soldiers while the old woman witness the warrants and the latter took them | never got a morsel. One school teacher said back to the Yuen Fat Hong. On the following that the soldiers even took away his jade-stone day a foki from the Yuen Fat Hong called at | bracelet and his best garments. Day by day the the contractor's shop and handed over to Kwok | villagers had the privilege and the anguish to -the accountant-\$250. Kwok later gave the see their little earnings of years disappear bemoney to Chak Hok King: Then witness, fore their eyes. But why were the soldiers Chak and a labourer went down to some build- sent to the village? Because it had been reings and there met defendant, and a course of ported that one or two names in the village "inspection" followed. They inspected several were on the robber list and the gentry and the other houses and then a visit to the Yuen Fat soldiers took this method to make a little Hong occurred. The next day Chak Hok | money. The elders of the village had all King handed back witness the warrants, which | fled because to get into the clutches of the were signed by defendant. When witness gave | Government is sometimes even worse than to Chak the warrants some hours before there get into the clutches of robbers. Four hunwere no signatures at the back of them. Wit- dred dollars were demanded by the soldiers ness then returned the signed papers to the lafter they had already despoiled the village of Yuen Fat Hong. Referring to the second bribe its eggs, goats, ducks and pigs. "Are you not alleged to have been accepted by accused the | willing to reduce the fine?" was asked by some one that wanted to act as peacemaker. "I cannot," said the leader of the soldiers, om one person to another, an inspection of litake only \$100 (which was the sum offered by one of the men of the village) because that will not be sufficient to divide among the 40 soldiers under me." Underfed, underclothed soldiers seeking booty and not caring a whit. whether robbers are caught or not just so they

get the dollars. Is there any difference between a highway robber and one who does it under the cloak of authority? None whatever, and from the bottom of my heart I pity these people who come to me with their tales of woe which never would be tolerated in a civilized country, and some of these things are not exaggerated and many a poor Chinese suffers intensely. Recently three Chinese were accused out of mere spite of protecting robbers and carried to prison and tortured, though they were innocent of the charge made against them.

A man is not safe in the interior; for let him live wherever he may, if there is a robbery committed some one need only say that it was a person from that village or that the villagers had at some time given the robber something to eat, and immediately ne is seized and held responsible for the crime. Any one can see what injustice this may entail and the man with a little means must often . sacrifice the whole of it though he is innocent

of any crime. A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

Near the same place where the above tragedy happened, there occurred another remarkable incident which, however, is of yearly occurrence, and has the patro age of all the village people. On the 5th day of the 5th specting property. The speaker held there moon there occurs a great battle not with were no grounds that defendant neglected his | Mausers or with bayonets, but with stones and duty for it was only a few months before this | slings. All who wish to engage in the deadly sport are ranged on one side or the other. Lok Street to be re-concreted. His client had | Usually the stone throwers from the lower side no hand in accepting bribes, no man would be | of the region are ranged on one side and those such a fool as to put his neck into such a from the upper region on the other, and when noose as that. He would ask his Worship to everything is ready amid the booming of fire think over the case before putting his client | crackers and bombs, the sport commences, before a Hongkong jury, as the evidence heard | The tallymen are there to record the notable was not sufficient to go before a jury. He events, and if too many men are injured the would ask the Court to hear a statement from game is called. It is said that several thousand men engage in the annual barbarous festival, and that each year several lives are lost while many suffer all their lives from wounds or bruises received. The battle is witnessed by many thousands of spectators who, of course, are interested that their side should win, which means that their representatives should kill and bruise many on the other side. There is as much made of this festival as of the Dragan boat festival which occurs on the same day in other parts of the district, and although efficial authority has tried to stop this cruel custom, for it is not to be supposed that several thousand men will throw stones for 8 hours without doing much mischief, yet all this efforts have been unavailing and the battles continue to recur with the attendant loss of When the new China appears for which some of us are looking, terhaps this relic of barbarism will be relegated to the immortal past and never be resurrected.

MARINE COURT.

MORE OF THE WHISTLE NUISANCE.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Hon. Capinin L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R. N., Water Police, charged Cheung Shing, coxswain of steam-launch Kwong Wo, with unlaw-'fully using the steam whistle of the said launch in Victoria Harbour, on the 1st inst.

Prosecutor said that about 9.20 p.m. on the 1st inst, accused's launch was leaving Queen's Statue wharf, when he gave one long blast on

Accused said that he blew the long blast because it meant to tell sampans to get out of

The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence warped the man against a repetition of his offence, committed him to take his trial at the next instructing him in the use of the whistle, and then fined him \$5, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Manila Bay on the 29th ulto., reports Captain | VICEBOY Tsen Chun-hauan has been able to W. Scott Hunter, commanding that vessel, a get the consent of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to Japanese fireman suddenly stabbed a comrade, engage engineer Kwang, of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, for the Canton Railways, and the said jumped overboard and was drowned. The engineer was to leave Tientsin on the 20th August for Canton,-The Singuespao.

TAOTAI WEN'S VIEWS.

WHAMPOA VERSUS HONGKONG.

THE TAOTAL TALKS OF RAILWAY SCHEMES

IN SOUTH CHINA.

Wen, as the mouthpiece of the Viceroy at, Canton; irrespective of his own ability and power, is a decidedly interesting personality. Like a diplomatic courier he has acquired the habit of turning up in unexpected places at unexpected times. There are no drums or banners or flaming garments when the Taotai is on the road; he covers his trail with the skill of a secret service agent. Yesterday he paid a flying visit to Hongkong, making Thomas' Hotel his headquarters. He spent just twelve hours in the Colony, but his business occupied exactly an hour. The remainder of the time was spent in smoking cigarettes and genially discussing airy trifles of apparently no importance with those few who are favoured with his intimacy. He was hidden. to the world, until he was handed the card of a Hongkong Telegraph representative.

"Where did you come from? How did you know I was in Hongkong?". With that diffidence which is the born attribute of all journalists, the Telegraph scribe

disclaimed any suggestion of prescience. A long dour-looking individual who seemed to act as a sort of unofficial guard-another guard, it should be stated, squatted outside the Taotai's door and looked on the pressman with distinct disfavour-came forward and, interpreting a glance, disappeared. The Taotai, smiling generally, as if relieved to find that his visitor was only a journalist, made ready to offer the usual welcome,

### A HONGKONG DIPLOMAT.

Taotai Wen, to whom is attributed half the official misdeeds of Canton, is far from conforming to the ordinary idea of the beetlebrowed conspirator. A middle-sized mao, bespectacled, with a dragoon's black moustache, and the large black eyes of innocent childhood Taotai Wen might be mistaken-in a 'crowdfor one of his country's gentry with no thought of politics or intrigue. He is the modern Chinaman personified. Not the unbending, standon my dignity-if-I-dio for at type of Chinaman not the Chinaman who you can see is laughing in your face, but the ready, resourceful Chinaman who knows how many beans make five. The moment he enters into conversation the pale light of child-like inquiry gives place to a sharpness of sight which is only toned down by a certain blandness. Remember, Wen is a 'Hongkong Chinaman. He does not belong to the straight-backed, old school variety of di plomat. He had his education in Hongkong was educated at Queen's College, as he told with the charm of a student speaking of his Alma Mater; was a teacher at Queen's Cullege; 'and owes in great part his position to that in stitution.

Oh, no, he had not come to Hongkong on any special business; at least graciously raised his tumbler and waggled it at

### THE PORT OF WHAMPOA.

One of the first inquiries was with regard to the construction of the new railway line from Canton-to Whampoa?

" Not to Whampoa "-the Taotai interrupted, "but to Amoy. Certainly the line will touch at Whampoa, but that is merely a circumstance Whampon happened to be on the route-" " Not the direct route?"

"Well, the line to Amoy curres at Whampoa, but it is on the route surveyed." It has been suggested that it is intended to develop Whampon at the expense of Hong-

Yes, I was reading the Hongkong Telegraph," said Taotai Wen, "but there is no idea that any part of Hongkong's trade should be diverted to Whampon. Why, we could never take away the shipping of Hongkong and bring it to Whampoa. Besides the Canton-Amoy line is a private affair."

"But it has been under the consideration of the Board of Commerce; the Viceroy has issued proclamations regarding the lands which will have to be purchased; the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking has protested against the construction of the railway-everything would seem to prove that it has Government sanction and is backed by the Viceroy."

A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. "The Viceroy is not concerned with the line in any way," said the Taotai. "It is a private enterprise; the Government has nothing to do

"Then it is a concession?"

"Exactly-a concession to Chang Chen haun, the Minister of Commerce, Mining and Agriculture for the two Kwang. Chang is a rich man who went to the Straits and returned to China. He was a director of the Hankow-Canton railway when it started. He is building the railway on his own initiative; the Government is doing nothing in the matter, beyond granting the necessary privileges for the construction of the line."

### NEVER AGAIN,

"But it is possible that as the result of having railway communication with Canton, the port of Whampoa may regain its old status?" "I don't think so. That is not contemplated. Ships of any size could not be berthed at Whampoa—the water is too shallow." "It could be dredged."

The Taotai made a gesture. "The railway passes at a considerable distance from the river. As you say, whatves might be erected and brought into connection with the railway. but how could Whampon hope to compete with Hongkong? Besides Wh mpoa is not a free port. Hongkong is too firmly established " as a port. There is considerable trade between Canton and Amoy and that is the trade which

it is hoped to cultivate. "So that all these rumours about Whampoa becoming in time the rival of Hongkong are without foundation?

"Absolutely." The Taotai was very em-Why, they go to Chang, who will pay a royalty' of 30 per cent, to the Government, just as all the railways do. It is a mere incident that Whampon is on the route to Amoy."

### KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

"As to the Kowloon-Canton railway, has anything been done or is anything being done to start operations from the Canton end?" "Negotiations are proceeding between the

Waiwupu and Mr. Bland of the British Chinese Corporation.' When these are completed then we will start operations—that will be in a short time. I believe."

"What do you consider to be a short time?" "About a month. Yes, I should say a month will see the work begun. Have you started boring through the tunnel yet?"

The interviewer said he understood that the engineers were only awaiting the arrival of the drills from England. Taotai Wen seemed oaly mildly interested in the Kowloon-Canton

### railway. CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

"With regard to the Yuch-ban railway-?" "You know that work is going shead with the line to Hankow. 'Kwong Shun Man is on

his way from Tientsin to act as chief engineer. Kwang is the No. 2 engineer in railway, work in Chies. We had hoped to get Chun Ching 1.10 Yu, the No. 1 man, who built the railway. from Peking to Kalgan and several other railways in the north, but as we could not get him, we were very glad to get Kwong, who has had great exterience. has been connected with most of the railways built in the north, the Peking-Tientsin line, for examp c. He is a very good man, indeed, and I am confident me prove an extremely competent and efficientiofficial."

Is he a northern Chinaman?" "Oh, no. Like Ching, the No. 1, he is a Cantonese. he Cantonese all seem to go in for engineering, mining and technical work generally. Ching and Kwong were both sent to America to study engineering. They die not graduate, but they learned all that was to be learned of railway engineering.

Tautai Wen was not to be drawn on the ques tion of the employment of a Belgian engineer. OTHER SCHEMES.

' You have several improvement schemes in progress in Canton-the bunding scheme, for instance-"

"I hat is completed."

"And the removal of the barriers?" "That has been done to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs"

"The waterworks-"

"That scheme has been started. It is proposed to supply Canton with an adequate supply of water whenever we can decide upon the best source from which to obtain the

""Is that a private enterprise?"

"In a way it is, but the Government has taken 6co,000 tacks worth of shares, out of the capital of 1,200,000 tacls."

"Do you expect to supply the whole of Canton with water for that sum? "If more money is wanted then more money

will be found, you may be sure of that.

expect that the scheme will be completed in about three years. of the identity of the goods, and it was there, "Three years! You will supply all Canton

with fresh water in thice years? "Oh, certainly," said the Taotai, with sublime satisfaction.

VICERON SHUM

"There are rumpurs that the Viceroy is to

be appointed to another viceroyalty? "Have you seen the edict issued to-day: Perhaps you know that during his absence in Europe, Juan-rang, the High Commissioner, was appointed Viceroy of the Minchi Provinces, but he has never taken up that appointment. The edict issued today says that Tuan-Fang is appointed Viceroy at Nanking. Chouse goes to Minchi. That shows there will be no changes in the south for some time to come. You can always tell how things will go by watching the movements in the north. These appointments show that the Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces will remain at Canton; all the stories about his going to this or that province are baseless. They are fabricated by some of the newspapers which don't know what they are talking about.

I give you the facts." Tantai Wen left Hongkong by one of last night's boats for Canton.

HORSES FOR SHANGHAL

IS THE MARKET OVERCROWDED?

Thirty-two Australian horses, from Messrs. Denham Bros., Rockhampton, Queensland, were landed in the Colony yesterday afternoon from the China Navigation steamer Changsha. The horses are a fine lot of animals, although they are a bit frisky, but this can easily be explained when one considers, the length of time the animals had been cooped-up on board ship and the rough passage they had had during the last few days of the trip. In fact, heavy seas were continually washing over the vesse from the time she left Manila. The an mals, on landing, were removed to Kennedy's Horse Repository where they will remain until shipped on the steamer Tientsin, which takes them to Shanghai, to be put up for sale by

public auction. It was only a few days ago that twenty four walers left this Colony for the Northern port to be sold. In forme days the Australian horse dealer-made a "good thing" on the China market, but recently so many Australian firms have taken up the cue to ship horses to China-and nearly every Australian vessel brings fresh horses for auction -that one wonders whether some of the firms manage to cover the expenses of freight and insurance, much less the price of the horses. Considering the number of Australian horses that have passed through this Colony, and are still passing through, all bound for Shanghai, and the rumour which was current recently to the effect that a great number of Russian horses are shortly to be auctioned at Shanghai Tientsin and Vladivostok, we would think by now the Shanghai market must be floode Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that Denham Bros. will come out good after the sale.

CATS AL WAR.

LIVELY TIMES AT EAST POINT.

Residents in the vicinity of Marrison Hill-Road were aroused late on Tuesday night by the noise created by a host of cats in the neighbourhood engaging in a regular battle of Armageddon. What the trouble was about no of them, were not genuine, the chops thereon one could tell, but from the noise created one would have thought that all the cats in Hongkong were at war. The people in the neighbourhood did all they could to keep out the noise. Doors and windows were slammed. phatic-perhaps a trifle too emphatic, but that | some stuffed the ends of the sheets into their ears, but still the equalling filtered through, making one think the feline brutes were under the hed. The youngsters were awakened and what with their howling and the mianing outside, the banging of doors, and the language all moneys received from defendants were en- amount of the currency in circulation was conof the sterner sex, things really hummed. But the cats would not stop. They scratched and clawed each other and dived about the backvards in a manner suggestive of a wild-west brawl which nearly drove one frantic. Then means were adopted to drive away the infuriated animals. Boots and shoes, bits of wood, and empty (whisky) bottles were hurled at the fighting mob, which increased the noise, for as one missile got home there would be a group and the fight would wax faster. Now and again the sound of broken glass was heard which meant that one of the "shooters" had I ments had been made without the defendant missed the target and had struck the window of a | being given credited for same, and proceeded neighbour instead. The fight lasted for over half an hour, and it would have continued for long, according to a resident in the neighbourhood, had not a pistol shot rang out, followed by of goods, which the witness explained by stat- the productiveness of the mines of silver and "I've got him," and the tabbies cleared, leav- ing that they were of different qualities, and gold that the principles were formulated which ing one on the battlefield. Then peace reigned, therefore differently priced, witness said it are quoted in substantiation of the position of and, in the words of the poet, the residents sought "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy

THE GUNNY BAG CASE. not of the quality ordered. Defendants sald they would send 20 pieces, but they only sent 19, as THE JUDGMENT. they sold one piece in the meantime. All the other goods they had received the defendants

had sold.

damages amounting to \$7,155.30, for breach of

contract for sale of a certain class, of gunly

witness had told a straight story, and was

not shaken in cross-examination, the gase for

the plaint ffs not being strong enough, he

would not call upon the defendants for any fur-

therevidence. Mr. Calthrop, however, submitted

that further evidence for the defence should be

called, to give him an opportunity of cross-

examining them, for he held that the only

witness so far heard had been shaken over the

matter of complaints about his goods. He

stated in examination-in-chief that he had

been in business for 20 years and never had a

complaint, but in cross-examination he had to

admit.several complaints, some as recently, as

in the last two years. It was a serious matter

as the defendants had defrauded the plaintiffs.

whom, however, he paid a high tribute for the

manner in which he had worked up and fought

the case, and made it hard for defendants to

prove their side of it. There was no condition

in the contract for examination before

delivery of the goods, but, that did not

bar the plaintiff's claim it it was proved

a quality inferior to that contracted for, but

that the defendants sold him goods of

this case he did not believe a word of the plain-

tiff's statement about the goods especially about

the chopping of them, by a boatman. The

plaintiff deliberately ignored the custom of the

trade, which was to prevent fraud; and

he takes delivery of goods at one por

and forward them to another, and the re-

tract, he must produce the most positive proof

said his Honour, that he seemed to have failed

entirely, for he had not established the identity

were blue when they left Hongkong, the

exceptions being red; "but," continued his Hon-

our, "when they arrived in Newchwang they

had assumed all the colours of the rainbow.

Blue was the contract mark, and there was no

blue of the proper shade among them. Mr.

Slade had moved that the plaintiffs be non-

suited, but his Honour had thought it better to

hear the defendant, and see if he was shaken in

his evidence, but, as it happened, his story was

an honest and straightforward one. After fur-

ther remarks upon the evidence, his Honour

said the case failed, because, leaving aside any

question of perjury, the plaintiffs entirely failed

to prove the identity of the goods returned

from Newchwang with those forwarded there.

and there must be judgment for the defendants

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

In cummary Jurisdiction this morning, his

Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presi-

ding, Ng Sze Kong and Ng Yui Hui, partners

in the silk firm of Kwan Wo, of Canton, sued

the Tai Wo firm, of Honkong, for the recovery

of the sum of \$1,000, due for goods sold and

delivered by plaintiffs to defendants. Mr. C. F.

Dixon; of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared

for the plaintiffs, Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O.

D. Thomson's office, appeared for the defen-

Mr. Dixon said the Kwan Wo firm were

wholesale silk dealers in Canton, while the

defendants were silk merchants in Hong-

kong. The plaintiffs claimed the sum of

\$1,000, which was the balance of an account

due for goods sold and delivered to de-

fendants." The actual amount of the balance

due..was \$1,028.98, but the \$28.98 had been

waived in order to bring the claim within the

jurisdiction of the Summary Court. The

defendants sent their managing partner to

Canton to order these goods, because that was

their custom, and goods had been previously

ordered in Canton in the same way and sent to

Hongkong The prices were arranged in

Canton at the time when the goods were

ordered. In evidence of the witness would

also say that he wrote down the list of the

goods ordered, together with the prices

arranged to be charged therefor, 'in his

rough order-book. The goods were subse-

quently sent to the defendant firm, together

with a letter and a bill of lading, and an

account setting forth the goods forwarded and

the prices thereof as arranged, at the time of

ordering the same. At that time no exception-

was taken to the goods or to the prices, but

later on the defendants raised the question

that the prices were not the prices arranged.

Plaintiffs then wrote to defendants, inviting

them to send a representative to Canton, for

the purpose of examining their books. A man

was sent, and he must have satisfied the de-

fendants as a result of his examination of the

books, for no further objection was made to

the account for a long time. Plaintiffs con-

tinued to forward to defendants copies of the

account rendered, and in the sixth moon

of last year Ng Sze Kong came to Hong-

kong to compare his book with the de-

fendants, in order to see whether the ac-

counts agreed. Upon that examination he

found the book he saw exactly agreed with the

one in which the order was entered, and which

would be produced before the Court. The

defence, he understood, would be that plaintiffs

had not credited them with certain moneys

inspection of the documents in Mr. Thomson's

plaintiff firm, was called and gave evidence

in corroboration of the opening statement, and

said that he received a letter from the defendants

the firm were produced in Court, and did not

documents were therefore, it was held, forger-

ies. Plaintiff never at any time told defend-

ants to arrange their own prices, the prices

case was that nothing at all was due, as pay-

to cross examine witness. After a somewhat

lengthy examination of the book as to the

were not of proper quality, and witness told

office, and his client was of opinion that some

not being the chops of his firm.

nurchases.

With the exception of one or two, the packages

cipients say they are not according to con

His Honour differed from Mr. Calthrop, to

His Honour said that as the defend int's first

Mr. Gardiner: Is it not usual to have a In Original Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, his Honour Sir Francis Piggotte Calef Chinese New Year? Justice, after hearing counsel for both sides Witness: Yes, when it is possible. delivered judgment in the case in which the Mr. Gardine : Then why did not you have Shun Wa sued the Tak Shing Lung firm, and cung Tak, managing partner thereof, for

settlement? Witness: I pressed for a settlement, bu they said they had not the money and asked for time.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you give them time? Witness: Yes, but still they did not pay. Mr. Gardiner: Then why did not you sue them before?

Witness; h Because they pressed me to give

bem more time. Mr. Gardiner: And did you?-Yes. Mr. Gardiner: Then why are you sueing them now? Witness; Because we can't get our mone

otherwise. Mr. Gardiner: Did you receive and give receipt for 532 taels?-No. Mr. Gardiner: But here is a receipt, with

certified translation. His Honour: Yes, I've seen it. Mr. Gardiner: You did not sign this receipt?

Witness: No. Further cross-examined, witness said, he gave credit for the 19 pieces of gause returned but he had gone credit for the Customs duties paid by the defendants on the goods, because they had purchased them and afterwards returned them because they could not

sell them. Evidence was then called on behalf of the plaintiffs to prove that the prices charged, and which the defendants objected to, were the market-prices ruling on the date of the purchase of the goods in question. That closed the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Gardiner said his case was that the

agreement for purchase of the goods was made in Canton, but the plaintiffs did not have them in stock then, and so agreed to send them to Hongkong in a day or two. Goods were sent down, but they were not according to the quality required. No price was agreed upon as they could not show the goods? When the latter arrived in Hongkong they were not of the same quality as ordered, and defendants wrote and told the plaintiffs so, and, offered them, an amount for them which they thought reasonable, otherwise they would return them: The plantiffs sent their managing partner down to Hongkong to arrange the matter and settle a price, rather than have the goods returned on their hands. That was done, and payments were made on account until there was a small balance due, and on the eve o New Year's Day the same man came from Canton to effect a final settlement of the account Certain charges were considered and finally the defendants handed the plaintiff's representative \$100 in full settlement of the account.

After hearing the evidence for the defence his lionour said that the plaintiffs were evidently on their last legs, and brought thi suit in the hope of securing some money to back up their business. Moreover, they kept their books in a very irregular manner, and, all considered, they must be non-suited, with costs in favour of the defendants.

> THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF ULUB.

SEPTRMBER MEETING.

The following cards were returned:-Captain's Cup .- (23 entries). . Mr. F. Barry, R.N., 80 scr. = 80; Mr. C. P. Chater, 97-13-

May Cup :- (5 entries). Mr. G. H. Edwards, 102 - 18 = 84; Mr. R.D. Harvey, 123 - 23 = 97. Mr. A. S. Forrest, 75+4=79; Mr. R. H. Crosse,

The next competition will be held at Happy Valley from 8th to 10th September, for the Robertson Earewell Cup.

THE PHILIPPINE PESO.

REASONS FOR RE-COINAGE.

The following is the endorsement in full of Treasurer Branagan, referred to by Governor General Ide in his letter to the Committee of Philippine Interests, reproduced in the Telegraph of Sept. 1, regarding the proposed re-coinage of the Philippine peso. As an adequate exposition of the principles involved it is worthy of careful study by all Americans, that they may be able to correct any erroneous impressions regarding it among the Filipinos.

August 20, 1926. Respectfully returned to the Honourable Governor-General.

In accordance with your request as expressed in the first endorsement, I have the honour 'to submit the following comments upon the remarks set forth in the petition of the Committee of Philippine Interests that the Philippine commission refrain from taking any action in regard to the re-coinage of Philippine currency at a lower fineness, authority for

which was given in the recent Act of Congress. Were it not inconsistent with our general attitude to ignore or pass over lightly the discussion of questions of vital importance to the people the petition of the Committee of Philip pine Interests might well be passed over in silence, for it is supported by arguments and statements revealing a complete misunderstanding not only of our own currency system paid on account. He and his client had had an | but of financial affairs in general. Representing as it does, however, an apparently conscientious effort to arrive at the truth according to the light given, it is thought best to attempt to clear up some of the misunder-Ng Sze Kong, managing partner of the standings involved by a very simple statement of the facts under consideration.

Previous to the last quarter of the nineteenth century the ratio between silver and gold was complaining that the price was too high. He had I fairly constant at a ratio of from 14 to 16 of lost that letter, but he sent a reply in which he silver to one of gold. The only limit set on the stated that he could not agree with the defend- amount that could be coined was the limit of ants on that point. He kept a cash book and production. In other words, as far as the tered in it. No money was received which cerned people were at the mercy of the forces was not entered in that book. The chops of lengaged in the production of the precious metals. As fast as they were mined, that portion apparently correspond with those alleged to be | not used in the aus was coined, consequently the plaintiffs and put on the documents. The the face value of the coin was at all times a very close approximation of its bullion value.

The supply of the metals did not always keep pace with the needs and many hardships were arranged altogether at the time of the were entailed thereby. The phenomenal influx of gold and silver incident to the opening up Mr. Gardiner, for the defence, said that his | the fabulous mines of the new world wrought many economic change's though they were few who saw clearly the relation between these changes and the increased amount of currency occasioned and none who divined a remedy.

It was during these long years when the various prices at which plaintiff sold this dass | amount of money in circulation was limited by was true that after a time defendants com- the Committee of Philippine Interests. Such. plained that they not sell the goods as they for example, as-"all legal money must have a metallic value exactly equivalent to its

Them they could send them back, if they were I nominal value," and "the king cannot reduce the weight or fineness of the currency without the consent of the people."

There were ample grounds then for the formulation of the latter principle for the king only resorted to a reduction in fineness or weight when the people refused to lend sufsettlement of accounts on the eve of the ficient support in the form of taxes with which he could carry out his arbitrary purposes. Such a reduction in weight and fineness was a "veritable falsification" for the stamp on the coin then simply certified the weight and fineness of the coin, and to force a coin upon the this year the bullion value of our peso reached people with a lesser weight and fineness acted as a tax upon them without their consent,

Down to about 1870 the value of silver was fairly constant. At that time the silver in the United States dollar was worth \$1.027 and its comage was discontinued. In 1870 to 1871 there were discovered in the United States th most remarkable deposits of silver known the history of the world. At the same time new methods of extracting silver from combination ores were also discovered and the result of these two factors was that the value the silver in the United States dollar fell three years from \$1.027 to \$.89 and within 13 years to \$.73. The general trend of the price of silver was downward until 1902, when it reached the lowest known price, about 22-1/4 d.

It was obviously impossible to continue the free use of silver as a standard of value for the one essential feature of a standard, is its invariability. A yard stick of varying length is no more acceptable than a peso of varying value. So long as silver was heely used as a standard by which to measure the value of commodities, so long would changes in the price of silver manifest themselves in changes in the price of commodities. Many nations continued use of silver in spite of the paralyzing effect it had upon their business interests. The great commercial nations of the world, however, almost immediately abandoned the free use of silver. England, foresceing the trouble, abandoned its use as a standard coin about 1813. though she continued its use side by side with gold which was made the sole legal tender in quantities. In 1873 Germany established a national gold coinage and the United States relegated the silver peso to a position as subsidiary currency. In 1876 France was forced to adopt the same policy and since, Austria, Japan, and India have also gone upon a single

standard or gold basis as it is called, The necessity of abandoning silver as a standard coin together with the necessity of its continued use to supply a sufficient quantity of currency brought into prominence a neglected principle of monetary science which had been -toreshadowed in the writings of Ricardo, the celebrated English economist. So long as nature had been left to set the limit on the amount of the precious metals coined, and the limit thus set, worked fairly well, little thought was given to the question of the relation between the supply of the metals and the value of the currency coined therefrom. It was then seen very clearly that many of the economic disturbances in the past were in part due to the sudden changes in the supply of the precious metals whereas they had been attributed to other forces.

In the light of this new principle, that the value of money life other commodities is measured by its supply, it was then proposed to make gold the sele standard of value, for the price of gold had remained constant, despite the coasiderably increased production of that metal. At the same time in order to supply a sufficient quantity of money with which to meet the needs of business, silver coins of the same size and denominations as formerly were used. The value of these coins was fixed, not on the basis of their silver content, but as a proportion of the standard gold coin of the country and its value kept constant at that proportion by regulating artificially its supply. As, for example, the United States Silver dollar still continues to represent the exact value of a gold dollar Pool: -(28 entries). Mr. E. D. Sawdy, R.-., though the value of its silver content is only 92-18 = 74; Mr. F. R. Barry, R.N., 78 scr. = 78; about half the value of a gold dollar. Its value is kept constant by limiting the supply of them and being willing at all times to exchange a gold dollar for a silver dollar.

One of the first serious problems that presented itself to the Philippine Commission was the establishment of a new currency system for the Islands which should embody the esesential element of a stable standard of value. The industries of the Islands like those of al other silver standard countries were prostrated from the effects of a fluctuating standard of value. It was evident that gold could form no part of our currency, awing to the facility with which gold is absorbed by the Asiatics. Somewhat of a departure must therefore be made from the ordinary gold standard as in use in other countries. To meet the new conditions a theoretical gold peso was devised to contain so many grains of fine gold equivalent to one, half the value of the United States gold dollar and the Islands supplied with a sufficient quantity of standard silver pesos with which to transact allerits business. By regulating the supply of these pesos the value was to be kept constant at the value of the theoretical gold peso.

The introduction of such a system into the Island was sure to cause considerable hardship, in the same way that a necessary surgical operation may cause pain to the patient. That the introduction of the new system resulted in a loss of 25 per cent, of the "public wealth (by which term is probably meant the circulating medium) is man. Latly absurd for two reasons: First, the process of redemption has up to date entailed an actual loss upon the Treasury, rather than showin, a gain of 80 per cent. of the above estimated loss as stated in the discussion under consideration. Second -the larger part of the local currency was withdrawn from circulation at a time when prices had largely adjusted themselves to the new currency and while the difference in value between the new and the old peso was only from 10-13 centavos. The local currency, had for years circulated at its bullion value and there was nothing unjust in the Government buying it in at a rate fixed on the bullion value of the silver contained. The only hardship worked on the people was during the short period when the high prices due to the cheaper Mexican peso were maintained while people THE genial skipper of a local steamship which after the enforced use of the new currency before competition lowered the prices of goods to suit the newer and more valuable peso.

In determining just how much silver should be put into the new peso two important considerations presented themselves. First, the size and denomination of the new peso should be similar to those formerly in use. Second, explosives, in the shape of a case of sodd water the amount of silver contained should be sufficiently less than its, face value at all times so there would be no object in exporting it in payment of foreign debts as was the case with the Mexican peso, otherwise there would be no way of controlling the supply, and the skipper carried by the feet a small bird, through the supply, the value. The new peso is designed for use solely within the Philippines and the settlement of foreign debts pro- but they made up for the deficiency on the vided for otherwise.

At the time the weight and fineness of the the lowest known price and the indications some years owing to the large number of pro-

ready to resume operations upon a slight increase in the price of silver. It was therefore the general opinion that a difference of about 25 centavos between the face and bullion values of the peso would be sufficiently great, in view of the probable range in the future price of silver, to keep the bullion value sufficiently under the face value to prevent exportation. Experience has shown, however, that the predictions as to the future course of silver were not fulfilled. Silver has almost constantly risen in value since then so that in the early part of P1,072. According to the most reliable information available at the present time it looks as though the price of silver would continue its upward course for several years to come.

Now at the late high price of silver 31-3/8d. per ounce, between 4 and 5 per cent; profit could have been made by shipping our pesos to Hongkong in settlement of foreign debts and had it not been for the law prohibiting the exportation of Philippine silver coins, many such shipments would have been made. If silver should continue to rise the point would soon be reached where the profit to be made would be sufficiently high to induce the smuggling of our currency out of the Islands, however rigidly the law might be enforced.

Again just in proportion as the bullion value of the peso is in excess of its face value, are we maintaining a needlessly expensive currency. It should be remembered that the maintenance of our silver currency involves an interest expense, at best, of Pr,200,000 per year, in that we have constantly invested some Pro 000 000 which could otherwise be earning nterest in some other form of investment.

It is in view of these facts that the re-coinage of our currency has been proposed. It is to be regretted that any change is necessary. However, the use of silver under these conditions as a medium of exchange will inevitably lead to such readjustment as long as there is marked fluctuation in the price of silver. If silver becomes very cheap the danger of counterfeiting will demand an increase in the fineness or weight of the peso. If, on the other hand, it becomes very expensive the amount of silver in the peso must be decreased in order to prevent

the melting up and exportation of the peso. The proposed re-comage of our currency at a fineness of 700 would produce a more durable peso, one in appearance almost exactly similar to the present peso and one having a bullion value several centavos greater than the present peso had when its fineness and weight were determined. If we have so far been able to maintain the par value of the present peso. there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that we cannot in the future maintain at par a peso having a greater bullion value than the present one had at first. During the last three years the bullion value of our peso has varied from \$.76 to P.1.072 and yet its value as currency has varied only two centavos.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the value of our peso is not determined by its silver content, but that it is determined by regulating the supply of them. When the supply of pesos is too great and the tendency is for them to fall in value, the Treasurer buys in the surplus and withdraws it from circulation. The diminished supply will, of course, raise the value of the pesos left in circulation. On the other hand, when there are too few pesos in circulation and the tendency is for them to rise in value, the Treasurer sells enough to meet the demand and the value of the pesos is thereby decreased. It is for the purpose of making these purchases and sales that the Gold Standard Fund was created. On September 1, 1906, this fund will contain only one million dollars United States currency of borrowed funds, Strange as it may seem the Government has not only not been to any expense on the \$13,500,000 borrowed for this fund but has actually made a small profit on the transactions. Should re-coinage become necessary, several

things of importance are to be noticed. 1.-It would have absolutely no effect upon the currency value of the peso. As was shown above, in the face of a variation of 31 centavos n the bullion value of the peso within three years, there has been a variation of only two centavos in its actual currency value and this due only to the condition of our foreign trade balances. The Treasurer of the Philippine Islands has been willing at all times to exchange for our pesos their legally determined equivalent in gold coin laid down in New York. Not only has he been willing to do so but he has actually done so to the amount of \$13,449,868.88, besides actually exchanging \$11,814,442.14 for P23,628,884.28 presented at the office of the Treasurer, Juan de Mariana of blessed 16th century memory, to

the contrary notwithstanding. 2,-Instead of involving a great loss as stated, recoinage at a fineness of 700, the limit set by Congress, would result in a net increase in the amount of our currency of nearly 25% besides paying all the expenses incident to the re-

3.-It would entail no loss upon the people for the new peso would have exactly the same purchasing power both at home and abroad, In fact the increase in the amount of the currency occasioned by the re-coinage will prevent the necessity of purchasing bullion for the purpose of coining more peses to meet the increased demands of business the cost of which would otherwise have to be borne by taxation, 4.-Business would not be affected in the

least for the currency value of the neso would remain unchanged. 5.-No confusion would be caused for few people would be able to distinguish one peso

from another. 6.-The holders of the present pesos could suffer no loss for the new peso would purchase as many goods as the old.

7.—Foreign exchange would not be affected in the least fixed absolutely within the limits act by the rate charged for New York exchange. by the Government,

8.-The occupation of the money changers would also be gone for they would be unable to sell the present peso for more than the new peso unless they incurred the risk of smuggling which would of itself be ample justification for re-coinage.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN. Treasurer, Philippine Island.

had only a more valuable peso with which to | runs between Bangkok and one of the "pestilpurchase goods. It was not long, however, ential outports", had invited a few friends for dinner last night, says the Bangkok Times. It occurred to the host earlier in the day that game should properly form one item of the menu. So he took counsel with the chief engineer, and they borrowed a launch with lothal intent on the wily snipe bird. They had two guns, a hundred or so of cattridges, and other with its ordinary accompaniment. They landed somewhere up Samson way. After miles of walking over inundated paddy fields, they returned with their "bag," The "chief" had shot one crow, one owl, and a minah, whilst unclassified. Their main grievance was that although ashore, there was nowhere to sit down, way down. In the evening the birds, divested of their plumage, were served up, and each of peso were determined upon silver had reached the guests was invited to guess which of the fowls fell to his lot. The "skipper" lamented seemed to point to a continued low price for that he had fixed off ten dollars' worth of ammunition. "Next time, I'll go shooting in the ductive silver mines lying idle which were | market," he eald, "poultry is cheaper there,"

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present :- His Excellency. the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Colonel Darling, R.E. (Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley, K C., (Attorney General), Hon, Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Captain F. J. Baddeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master) Hon, Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), flon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M. C.M.G. Hon, Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon, Mr. W. Gresson, and Ar. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of

Councils). Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The minutes of the fast meeting were read and confirmed. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. PROPOSED WORKS TO THE NEW SESSION. His Excellency the Governor said: The work-to be done during the forthcoming session is to vote sums of money in accordance with the Financial M nutes Nos. 4 to 64 which I shall explain to the Council when the Colonial Secretary moves them to be referred to the Finance Committee; and also to pass the six made to establish a collegiate course at Queen's Bills which appear in the Orders of the College at which higher instruction than the Day and four others which will presently ordinary college course would be given. The be added to that order. Of the six Bills instruction was to be given in the daythat it is, proposed to read for the first time and would have been in continuatime to-day, the first, an Ordinance to Iron of the College course, but the scheme amend the Code of Civil Procedure, has been | did not succeed because parents did introduced at the desire of the Chief Justice. His Honour briginally suggested that in place I of an Ordinance amending certain parts of the Code one should be passed to empower the judges to make such amendments. Remembeging the satisfaction which was given by the present Ordinance of 1901 as producing some finality with reference to this Code the recommendation of the Chief-Justice did not seem to me one to be followed, and I ascertamed that this was also the opinion of the legal profession · of the Colony. They considered that it would be better that any amendments should be made by direct legislation. If the amendments contained in the Bill now before you, I am scarcely able to judge as they are so debateable, but the | \$25,000' was required to complete the resump-Bill will be referred to the 'aw Committee ! which will, no doubt, devote their attention to any suggestion they may receive from the barristers and solicitors in the Colony. The second Bill, to amend the Lunacy Ordinance of 1905, is purely to effect a verbal alteration directed by the Secretary of Stale on the Bill recently passed. The words "High Court of Judicature" were employed for the words "Supreme Court" which ought to have been used. The Bill for amending the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899 consists of two effective clauses, of which the first is to prevent junks or launches lying off ships without the permission of the master, in the same way as they are now prevented from lying off or alongside wharves without the permission of the owner. The second provision of the Bill, is intended to revise the junk regulations so as to lessen the attendance of junk masters the Harbour Office, and generally to simplify procedure with regard to junks getting the various permits that they require to possess. At the same time it is proposed to do away with the system of securities that at present prevails at it is halfaned to give rise in the junk masters. When the Diff comes or be read a second time, the Harbour Master will no doubt give a full explanation of its provisions. A Bill for amending the New Territories Land Ordinance is for the purpose of making a claim for rent a proceeding relating to land, and so to give the land officer jurisdiction in cases of claims under \$ 00. Land officers have all the records readily at their disposal and have a personal acquaintance with the districts and with the ways and customs of the inhabitanis. It was the intention of the original Ordinance that they should have this jorisdiction, but it was ruled in a recent case that claims for rent were not proceedings relating to land and so did not come under the provisions of the New Territories Land Ordinance of 1905, and it is now desired to give them that power under the Ordinance, The Bill for the transference to General Revenue of certain sums forming part of the Praya Reclamation Fund, is to avoid paying 20 per cent, to the Imperial Government "on the sums returned to the Colonial Govern-

Ordinance is most useful in identifying householders and the Crown Solicitor states that it will also be useful to the mercantile community. It occurred to me as we were to amend the Ordinance to extend the provisions of part 3 to any part of the Colony necessary from

time to time instead of restricting it to Old

THE SUPPLY BILL.

Kowloun.

ment by the official adjustment of the Praya

Reclamation Fund the hill has been ap-

proved by the Secretary of State, the Lords

'Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Army

Council have expressed their concurrence.

The last of the six Bills, which is to amend the

to a recommendation contained in the last

annual report of the Registrar-General, which

was faid on the table of this Council, that

the registration of households be extended.

The Registrar-General stated that he had talked

this over with various representatives of the

the extension. The police consider that the

In addition to these Bills, I shall ask the Council to pass through the present session the Supply Bill for 1:07. Last year that Bill was introduced on the 7th September; this year I hoped to introduce it on the 6th. 'As members are aware the tenders for the Opium Faim were only orehed on 31st August and the revenue to be derived from the Opium Farm affects so considerably the Estimates for the coming year, that it was necessary to carefully reconsider these Estimates and to delay for a week the introduction of the Supply Bill.

AGAINST MORPHINE. Another Bill which will be introduced later is a Prepared Opium Bill in substitution of the ling votes be recommended for adoption by the one passed in 1904 That former Ordinance | Council :will be repealed and re-enacted so as to include morphine under its provisions, and also with a provision to enable the Government to have some check on the importation of that drug. Later on it is proposed to introduce a new Trade Marks Ordinance, to transfer the registration of Trade Marks from the Colonial Secretary's Office to that of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to which office it more strictly pertains, and at the same time to introduce certain provisions into the | Asylums-Other charges, incidental expenses. Ordinance which have been introduced into the home Act and are based on decisions of

judges in the home Courts. WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

And, lastly, it is proposed to introduce a Wilows' and Orphans' Fund Ordinance. Mempers may remember that I plomised a similar written. Ordinance this time last year, that Or anance was to effect the transfer of that and from the directors, who now adminiser it as a separate fund, to the Governnent, when it would have been merged into

the general accounts of the Colony. This proposal does not find favour with those principally interested in the Fund and the Bill which will be introduced this session does not transfer the Ordinance. It simply includes in some of the provisions which would be favourable to those interested in the Fund.

FINANCIAL MINUTES The Colonial Secretary moved and the Colonial Treasurer accorded that Financial

Minutes Nos. 44 to 64 be referred to the Finance Committee.

His Excellency, in giving a general view of the needs for which money was required in the Minutes, stated that \$500 was required on the Education vote. It was not anticipated that Mr. Bird, senior assistant English master at Qu en's College, would go in for 'his final language examination this year. \$8,000 was required under l'ublic Works Extraordinary, owing to the fact that more compensation was required than had been ahticipated for scavenging lanes at the rear of houses. These lanes had to be resumed by the Government under the Building Ordinance The sum of \$2,000 was to provide for evening continuation classes at Queen's College. The Council would remember that last year a desire was expressed by one of its members that a larger proportion of the revenue should be expended on education.

hat desire coincided with his own, but as he had pointed out on that occasion the difficulty was in find how larger expenditure could be profitably incurred. Last year an attempt was not care to keep their boys longer at school than was necessary for ordinary clerical work. The scheme now proposed got over that difficulty by having the classes in the evening. "The scheme. His Excellency added, " has been favourably—it has been supported in the local press. If it proves a success I shall be prepared to make another recommendation. I may mention that the Secretary of State in reply to my despatch asking his sanction to put it in operation stated that he cordially approved of the scheme and that he should be gled if it proved a success. I shall be very disappointed if it laits to prove a success." The Governor, continuing, remarked that tion of part 4 of the railway. A vote was asked

in extension of the original vote on which this work was carried out by the Director of 1 ubl c Works. Eventually, the expenditure would be transferred to the railway account. The other items were explained in the votes themselves. The Financial Minutes were referred to the Finance Committee.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. The object of this Bill is to assimilate the procedure of the Supreme Court with that of the Supreme Court in England.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Agreed. LUNACY ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Lunacy Ordinance, 1906. The object of this Bill is to correct an error in the third section of the principal Ordinance in which the reference should have been to the Supreme Court of Judicature and net to the High Court of Judicature.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Agreed.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of an Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1899' Ly this Ordinance provision is made for the prevention o obstruction of vessels and for the better regulation of junks and other vessels employed in the same or similar manner as a junk.

The Harbour Master seconded, Agreed NEW TERRITORIES LAND ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the New Terntories Land Ordinance, 1905. The object of this Ordinance is to attach a clear and more comprehensive meaning to the word "land" as used in the New Territories Land Ordinance, 905, and to remove a doubt that at present exists whether rent is included, as was intended, in the word "land" within the meanling of the Ordinance.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Agreed.

PRAYA RECLAMATION FUND. The A torney-General moved the first reading of an Ordinance to transfer to the General Revenue certain sums forming part of the Praya Reclamation Fund. The second clauseof the Bill-and there are only two clauses in the Il-II-proposes to enact that: "Such moneys Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888, is due | for ring part of the Praya Reclamation Fund as at the date of the passing of this Ordinance. have been set apart for the payment of pensions to officers employed on the Praya Reclamation, and such moneys as are required to defray the sums due to the General Revenue on account of contributions paid in excess to the said Chinese community and they were in lavour of Fund by the Colonial Government, are hereby transferred to and shall form part of the General Revenue of the Colony, free from any deduction by way of contribution for the defence of the colony, notwithstanding the provisions of The Defence Contribution Ordinance, 1901."

> The Colonial Secret ry seconded. Agreed. R GULATION OF CHINESE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill en itled an Ordnance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888 The object of this Bill is to empower the Governor to Council to extend the provisions of Part III of the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888, to any portion of the Colony as occasion may require,

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Agreed. The Council adjourned until Thursday, 131 September, at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee was

held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was unanimously agreed that the follow-

THE "HYGEIA,"

A sum of one hundred and seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments - Hospitals and Asylums, Infectious Hospitals-Other charges, hospital hulk Hygela: -Shifting, towing and mooring Hygeia.

ASYLUM CHARGES. A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments.-Hospitals and

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. A sum of nine hundred dollars is aid of the vote, Education. - Queen's College-Other charges, allowance to Mr. F. E. (). Bird, senior assistant English master, who has passed the examination in Cantonese, colloquial and

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of eight thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Public | police, Health and Ruildings Ordinance, 1903:-Componsation,

GRATUITY. A sum of fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Treasury-Treasurer's Office, New Territory-Other charges, gratuity to police sergeant Gerrard for

examining accounts. EVENING CONTINUATION CLASSES, A sum of two thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Department of Inspector of

Schools-Other charges, evening continuation KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, communication railway to Canton-Survey and preliminary work.

SUPREME COURT.

A sum of three hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments,-Supreme Court-Other charges, fees to counsel for prisoners in capital cases.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT. . A sum of two thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services-Printing and binding blue book.

TELEGRAPHS. A sum of two hundred and fifty dollars it aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent-Communications, maintenance of telegraphs.

NEW TERRITORIES. -A sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments-Land Registry Office-Other charges New Territories, incidental expenses.

GREEN ISLAND LIGHT. . A sum of two hundred and eighty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary -Green Island light improvement,

SCAVENGING. A sum of five thousand and twenty-four dollars in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department -Other charges. Scavenging city villages and

hill district. HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. A sum of one thousand and seventy three dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department-other charges, fittings for new

THE POST OFFICE LAUNCH. A sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office,-Hongkong Post Office-Other charges, coals, stores, &c.,

for steam launch. ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL A sum of fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Ping Shan (New Territories) Anglo-Chinese school-Other charges for the follow-

ing items:-Incidental expenses, ..... 25 

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of two thousand and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents in aid of the vote, Pub.ic Works Extraordinary-Filling in pool on Crown land, Kowloon.

GAP ROCK CABLE. A sum of two thousand and nine dollars and seventy-four cents in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinaty-Repairs to Gap Rock

POLICE LAUNCHES. A sum of three thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Depart ments - Other charges, for the following

... Coal, oil, &c., for launches, ...\$2,000 Renaire of I unaches & hoote .... 1,5.0

\* ALLOWANCES A sum of five hundred and forty dollars i aid of the vote, Police and Prison, Depart ments. Police-Other charges, for the follow

ing items :-Language allowance to Captain Superintendent .....\$150 Teacher allowance to Captain Superintendent ...... 90

Total.....\$540 COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. A sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Colonial Secretary's Departs ment and Legislature-Other charges, incidental expenses.

THE DEEP BAY MURDERS.

ALLEGED MURDERERS SECURED.

ome weeks ago, readers of the *Hongkong* elegraph will remember, the crew of a deep sea fishing junk mutinied at Deep Bay and after murdering the captain, his wife and their son, they set sail -kidnapping the daughter of the murdered captain—and left the waters of the Colony, leaving no trace behind. The n ews of the outrage reached Hodgköng through the nephew of the murdered captain, who succeeded in keeping afloat when pitched into the harbour by the mutineers. He was some hours later picked up by a passing junk and

| brought to Hongkong. Immediately the matter was reported to the police, Inspector Langley and Sergeant Wilden, of the Water Police Station, got to work, and in less than forty-eight hours after the report was made they had succeeded in forming a clue and on the 15th ultimo Serheant Wilden left for Mac 10, where he expected

to lay the culprits by the heels. That the clue was a good one and that the number of a certain fishing boat in Macao corresponded with that given by the nephew of the captain was evident, because on the morning of the 17th ultimo the following telegram was received in Hongkong:-" Macao, Assistance

wanted; Warrants. - WILDEN." Inspector Langly procured the necesary extradition papers, dispatched them to Macao, with the result that proceedings for the extradition of the alleged murderers were open, which ended in the men being handed over.

Saturday from Macao and were removed to the Water Police Station, where they were entered on the charge-sheet for murder.

The case will be opened at the Police Court on Friday afternoon next.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ON TRIAL.

That portion of the Police Court which is set

nophew of the murdered ceptain, who, it will caping. They blocked the street and by this returned were black and bad, He told defend. vicinity,

mutineers, and six hours later rescued by a ground on the fugitive, thereby giving the till. Hearing this, the master of the shop passing junk. He is merely a boy.

THE CAUSE OF THE MURDERS. There was a difference of opinion as to the real cause of the crime, when it became known According to the hephew the prisoners wanted the master of the fishing-boat to quit doing peaceful trade and to turn pirates. This the captain would not do. Then the prisoners were alleged to have turned against, him. What they wanted was for the master of the junk to sell his fishing craft, purchase a couple, but smaller, junks, and start their nefarious trade. That the master of the junk was a peaceful man, and that he would not join in with their schemes, but threatened to dismiss them if they insisted on turning pirates, was evident, for according to the nephew, the prisoners mutinied on the night of 2nd August, and bore down on the master and family, armed with bamboo poles. The lad could only speak after this of what he heard for he was immediately seized and locked in the hold. In the hold of the junk he heard a great commotion on deck and could hear what was said. When the excitement was also over he heard a splash in the water and heard one of the crew said :- "We've killed the master After about half an hour's confinement he was brought on deck by one of the prisoners and he was asked if he wanted to join them as piraces for a period of two years. They went ino details, giving particulars as to the different places they would frequent, emphasizing the fact that the work was easy and chances of capture small. Nevertheless, the boy refused point blank to go with them and he too was piched into the water. He swam around for a while and heard the order given to hoist sail and a few minutes later the junk left the port. He was then picked up. Then followed the report to the police and the departure of Detective sergeant Wilden to Macao in search of the prisoners. In the guise of a "sportsman" Wilden laid his quarry by the heels and brought them back to Hongkong. When the prisoners set sail, after disposing of the master and his family, they look with them; his daughter. noun to corroborate the evidence of the nephew and to relate the occurrences that took place on board after the murder of her parents and hertreatment while in the hands of the alleged

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERKITORY.

WOMAN BURNT WITH A TORCH

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this afternoon, Fan Ming, a coolie, was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of committing armed robbery at Chuk Tsun village, in the New Territory, on 13th July last. The owner, a woman, of the house which was robbed gave evidence to the effect that at about 8 o'clock on the evening in question she was at home with her child and another. Somebody rapped at the front door and called out: "Open the door." She asked what was wanted and the reply came that the men outside were "Government officials" and that they wanted to search her house for opium. She at

first refused, but hearing the men say that if they wer kept much longer waiting they would smash open the door and take her to gaol, she unlocked the door and six men entered, Each man carried a torch and held some weapon. The men searched the house. Before she admitted the men she left four par of sliver bangles on her bed. When the so-called "Government officials" entersound as if someone were picking up her banto see one of the robbers pocketing her banon the face with his lighted torch, while another covered her with his revolver, warning her The men turned out the contents of every box in the house and left after half an hour's stay. stealing \$6; in banknotes, two sovereigns, eleven half s vereigns, four French gold coins, occurrence was reported. The news was policeman and others assaulted him. among a gang of other men as one of those

mandarin jacket as her property. PRISONER-HUNTING.

who robbed her. She also identified the gauze

EXCITING CHASE IN CENTRAL DISTRICT.

All that part of the Central districts starting from Hollywood Road down to the Centra Market, was in a state of great excitement this morting when a prisoner escaped from the Police Court. Every verandab in that locality was crowded, shopkeepers left their work and repaired to the side-walk, and the streets were packed with people, all wondering what the to-do was about.

rolicemen in uniform dashed wildly all over the place, but in the right direction, each man blowing his whistle, the screaming mob

bringing up the rear. The man they were after was a burglar. He Five men, all handcuffed, arrived here on was arrested early this morning after entering a house in Bird Street. On him were found some skeleton keys and a jimmy. He was convicted by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz and sentenced to 'three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks. After sentence was passed the prisoner wastaken to the waiting room, in charge of Indian constable 827, to await the arrival of his committal warrant, preparatory to being exhibited in the stocks. When the attention of his guard was diverted elsewhere, the prisoner aside for native spectators was packed with slipped off the board which was hung round

be remembered, was flung into the sea by the way obstructed the officers from gaining ant that such money did not come out of his reisoner a chance to mix with the crowd, came out and seeing defendant he seized him In this way several of the loafers were saying that accused had fooled him before by a knocked down when the officers came into similar trick. He was handed over to the incident occurred. An Indian, coming up from I two good twenty-cent pieces of the shop were behind, with his whistle in his mouth and which he blew furiously, stumbled over a coolie and went sprawling into the gutter. He got up quickly, dusted his pants, but instead of taking up the chase, he appeared to be looking for something:

"What are you looking for?" came oice from the mob." " My whistle," replied the Indian.

"Look in your boots, it might have dropped n there," said another from the crowd. ther suggestions from sympathizers were given to the Indian, but he apparently did not want any, for he hinted that if anyone insinuated that he swallowed the whistle, the cells of the Central Station, which have been vacant for some days past, would not be empty for long. From Pottinger Street the prisoner darted nto Cochrane Street and in the direction of the Central Market. He made several attempts to dodge into lanes, but found that he would have to slacken speed to do so and that was not what he wanted. Knowing the man was bound for the Praya Fox let himself go and the man was captured before he reached the market. With beads of perspiration streaming down his face the champion light-footer Fox brought his man back to the station, from where he was dispatched to the stocks. Fox's sharpness deserves credit, and will, no doubt, receive

> COOLIE'S FATAL FALL. RESULT OF GAMBLING RAID.

suitable recognition in proper quarters,

6th inst. At about noon yesterday detective-sergeant Watt, armed with a warrant, raided the third floor of No. 2, Po Yan Street in search of gamblers. As soon as the police entered the house there was a stampede. The gamblers rushed She will be 'called probably to-morrow after- the door, but finding the guard on the staircase they retreated and used other means to evade arrest. Several made for the roof and crossed the verandah. In the verandah all tried to andah to the street is about 1; feet. The police, however, secured twenty-one men and when they were taken into the street the body of the dead coolie was discovered. The gamblers were removed to the Central Station and the remains of the dead coolie taken to the moriuary. The twenty-one men came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, when two of their number had to pay \$25 each for being keepers of a gambling house, and the remainder \$2 apiece for gambling on the premises.

UNWARRANTABLE CHARGES.

INDIAN CONSTABLES' FAR-FETCHED STORY.

A case which was heard at the Police Court this morning and which was thrown out by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who said he did not believe the story of the Indian polic-men, deserves more than passing notice. The case was that in which Indian policemen Nos. 744 and 621 charged two respectable Portuguese citizens, one a well-known athlete and the other merely a youth, with "assaulting them while in the execution of their duty." The story the Indians ed her bed-room she heard the jingling gave was very far-fetched. They said that without any provocation the defendants apgles, and rushing into the room she was in time | proached them, and after using "insulting and busive language " towards them in Hindustani, gles; "You have not come here to search for the defendants set upon them and as aultedop.um," said the woman of the house. "You I them. Indian No. 744 even went so far as art robbers," One of the robbers struck her | produce his uniform, which was torn in the neck, to fortify his statement. The defendants gave a very straightforward denial of the allethat in case she called out she would be killed. | gation against them and had witnesses to corrobotate their statements, but which were not called, in the case of the athlete. He said that about ten o'clock last evening, he was in company with some ladies and was returning four bangles, five gold ear-rings, two gold fine home. On passing the Indian policemen, who ger rings, six pearls, 144 feet of grass cloth, 40 | were standing at the corner of Caine Road and feet of cotton cloth, two blankets, a quantity of Peel Street, No. 744 addressed him saying: clothing, and a gauze mandarin jacket. Be- "You too muchee drunk!" Defendant escortfore the robbers departed they chained the ed the ladies home and returned to get the women to her bed and cleared. The other | number of the insulting policeman. He apclanswoman, who had hidden herself when the | proached him and asked for his number, but rothers entered, came out and released her the Indian refused, pushing the defendant friend from the bindings and together they | away. He ultimately got it and on the made for the nearest police station, when the way to proceed to the Station the Indian wited to all stations giving a description of | denied tearing the Indian's uniform or assaulta few of the robbers and the property stolen. Ing him. An independent European witness About a week ago the defendant was airested for 1 e defence who appeared in Court, but at Yaumati and on being searched at the who' was not called in the case of the station a pawnticket, relating to the gauze elder defendant, could have given importmandarin jacket, was found in his pocket. ant testimony. He could testify to the The woman later picked out the defendant fact that at the time of the alleged assault he and his wife passed in chairs and saw defendant speaking to four Indians, trying to get the number of one of the policemen. had no sooner passed the men than he heard notice-whistles blowing and on turning round saw the policemen chasing the l'ortuguese gentleman. They caught him up, when one of the policemen tore the coat off his back. struck the gentleman and knocked him down. Whatever this witness had further to say was immaterial to the case. His Worship said he believed the story of the two defendants and

> lischarged them. If the story told by the Indians were merely a fabrication, which it seems to be, the duty rests with the Captain Superintendent of Police, in he interest of justice and good order, to make full inquiries into the matter, with a view to an avoidance of like occurrences in the future.

> > THE COOLIE'S TRICK.

YOU FOOLED US REFORE.

6th inst. Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station. arraighed Wong Hung, a member of the unemployed clan, befere Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at Police Court, this morning, on a charge of uttering two counterfeit twenty-cent pieces in a shop at Wanchai yesterday. Accused knew nothing about it. Sometime yesterday afternoon "defendant walked into a compradore's shop at 107. Queen's Road East, and called his neck-a necessary article when men are to for a bottle of spirits of wine. The bottle was in which five native fishermen, crew of a deep be displayed in the stocks—and cleared by wrapped in paper and handed to defendant plied for this morning, and the Sexta placed sea fishing junk, who were recently extradited | way of Arbuthnot road. When he discovered | who tendered a Mexican dollar. The shopfrom Macao, lined up in the dock in answer to that his prisoner had escaped the Indian keeper tested the dollar and finding it good rea charge of murder. The prisoners were constable gave the alarm by sounding his turned to defendant seventy-eight cents change. alleged to have murdered the master of the whistle and then things became lively. P. C. Defendant said eight-three cents were due to junk, his wife and his son, on the night of 45 Fox, the Usher, of the Court, heard of him, as the Mexican dollar was worth a dollar August and. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, heard the the escape and bounded out of the com- and five cents at a money-changer's shop, and A Langer fourth-class cargo-boat foundered off. case. The prisoners-a tough-looking lot- pound into Arbuthnot Road, blowing his he was not going to allow the shopkeeper to the Praya East, near Percival Street, on Tuespleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. P. P. J. whistle furiously the while. Fox caught get the premium on the dollar. There were Wodehouse, assistant superintendent of police, a glimpse of his quarry turning round the cor- more words, until finally accused said he did lost. The cargo-hoat was moored alongside. conducted the case. Inspector Langley, and ner of Hollywood Road-near the Dittrict Sa. not want the spirits of wine, which he placed the praya wall at the time and the rough seas, Sergeant Wilden-who made the capture-of nitary Office-and then the race started. The on the counter with the change he got from the coupled with the strong wind that was sweepthe Water Police, watched the case for the fugitive rushed down Pottinger Street with Fox shop. The shopkeeper examined the money, ing the harbour, caused her to bump against and a few Indians in hot pursuit. The mob before handing over the Mexican dollar, and the wall with such force as to break her up. The first witness called by the police was the did all they could to assist the prisoner in es- discovered that two of the twenty-cent pieces The crew were rescued by other boats in the

collision with them. Then a most amusing i police, and when searched at the station the found in his pocket, also another spurious coin. His Worship found accused guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment for six weeks and six hours' stocks.

GYMKHANA TOPICS.

The fifth and last gymkhana meeting of the season is to be he'd at Happy Valley to-morrow afternoon, weather permitting. Small fields will probably be the order of the day, but we may expect to see out some fresh blood. The rains of the past few days have wonderfully improved the surface of the race-course proper, and should the ensuing twenty-four hours be dry a flying course and fast times may be anticipated. Of course, it is not to be expected that outsiders will roll home, as the form of the ponies has been brought down to a fine point and almost every other spectator of the training gallops is the proud possessor of a stop-watch and works the times down to decimal points so that the person who follows the tips of yours truly may confidently expect to

return home with dollars to the good. .The fresh blood already referred to are the following ponies:--lonic (Hon J. Mr. 4W. ] Gresson), a consistently fast timer, and F. B. Deacon's Aethelbert, whose performances will be referred to later in our times and tips. "

The first race of the meeting has brought out the following entries -Mr. Brutton's Preston, Mr. Clarke's Pathan, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's onic, Mr. Hickman's Roscommon. Mr. Macdonald's Highland Gillie, Mr. Ottery's Aethe

The pick of this basket at the weights is undoubtedly Pathan. Roscommon is well in at lost, and as he has run consistently all through the season may prove himself to be the outsider. Aethelbert has been galloping in splendid style and as this will be his debut in Hongkong he will probably have a good following. Highland Gillie, with the welter of 11st, 5lb, is hopelessly handicapped out of it. to adjoining buildings, while others made for | There were only three pounds difference between this pony and Pathan on the last occaget to the next house at once with the result | sion, and, it will be remembered, Highland that one coolie, either lost his balance or was - Gillie only won by a head. Now he has to elbowed by the others, fell into the gutter and | concede Pathan solb, and if the owner should was killed instantly, having landed on his ride, an additional five pounds i ckey allowance head. The distance from the third floor ver- | would be added, which on paper gives Pathan a three lengths' victory. Therefore my tip for this race is Pathan, with a "saver" on Aethelbert.

The next event is the Distance Handicap which has brought out the following entrants:-Mr. Clarke's Pathan, Mr. Clarke's Lashmere, Capt. Coleman's Linkman, Father O'Flynn's Merrymite, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Mamodeen, Mr. Hyne's Ingot, Mr. Macdonald's Highland Gillie, Mr. Godfrey Master's Mango, Mr. Ottery's Red Herring, Mr. Ottery's Aethelbert,

Mr. Reinbek's Saxonia. To those who have worked out times and form to the afore-mentioned decimal point Ingot appears to have the rosiest chance, but should one of Mr. Ottery's or Mr. Clarke's start, which I do not consider at all likely,

either may win. We now come to, in some people's estimation, the only race of the meeting. Although this is open to criticism, as agreat many owners and jockeys prefer the handicaps, for the following reasons:-(1) There are only two prizes, (2) ponies that arrive in Hongkong late have no possible hope of winning, (3) owners, who think they have no chance have not yet reached that stage of ultraism lin which they run their ponies to make up a field. The race, to be run to morrow, although it may see a field of three, has practically developed into a match between Blue Nile and Kingston, and even if the third pony lonic, who has arrived late on the field of battle, should win, which I consider most likely, it will not affect the result in any way. My tip for this race is therefore the game little pony lonic, who last evening put half a mile behind him in 1 min. 2 2/5 sec., last quarter 30 2/5 sec. Entries:-Mr. Brutton's Kingston, 11st olb.; Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ionic, rost 6lb., Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue

Nile, 11st 2lh 5.30.-Ladies' Nomination-"Aunt Sally" Race.-Dolls to be placed at intervals across the course. Gentlemen to start mounted opposite Judge's box. On a given signal they are to ride to a point indicated and there dismount, pick up a bundle of sticks and return to starting point when they will hand the bundle to their respective nominators.' The prize will be won by the lady who knocks down her doll in the least number of throws and in the shortest space of time. Entrance fee \$3. 1st prize: presented by the Club. and prize: presented by the Club.—Post entries. This race will no doubt prove of interest to those competing.

We now come to another handicap to be run over six furlongs; but should the Challenge Cup ponies come out I shall look to the winner of the Challenge Cup to carry off this event, The entries are:-Mr. Brutton's Diadem, Mr. Clarke's Pathan, Mr. Clarke's Lashmere, Father O'Flynn's Merrymite, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ionic, Hon, Mr. W. I. Gresson's Eager, Mr. Hickman's Roscommon, Mr. Hyne's Ingot. Mr. Macdonal 's Highland Gillie, Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, Mr. Ottery's Aethelbert, Mr. Ottery's Red Herring,

The Hurdle Race—the last event in the programme-which has produced a phenomenally large entry of two, and which might be eliminated with advantage in feture programmes, looks like a very one-sided affair, as unless Preston falls he is bound to win.

> A TURF ENTHUSIAST. S. S. "SHXTA" ARRESTED.

RESULT OF THE COLLISION.

In our columns on Monday we published the account of the collision which took place between the German s.s. Sexta and the British s.s. Strathmore, the latter vessel being then anchored inside Lyemoon Pass, and badly damaged by the impact of the collision. The s.s. Sexta, though damaged, was not sufficiently crippled to prevent her proceeding to Canton. for which port she has a cargo of coal on board; and accordingly, yesterday, she secured her port clearance, which would have enabled her to leave the harbour at any moment, but as this procedure did not at all fit in with the views of the agents of the s.s. Strathmore, the vessel which sustained the most serious damage, a warrant was apof her, pending the signing of the usual bond, At the time of going to press she was still lying

day afternoon, but fortunately no lives were

under arrest in the harbour.

AFTER THE WAR.

THE "FRANKLIN" CASE.

HOW IT WAS TREATED IN HONGKONG.

A well known member of the shipping community in Hongkong, whose opinion is entitled paragraph we reproduced from the London press, on the subject of an action for damages for malicious prosecution, and for wages, by the crew of a vessel which called at Bongkongduring the recent war, notes that the judgment of Mr. Justice Lawrence, in the King's Bench Division, would seem to reflect on the action taken in Hongkong. According to the paragraph in question Mr. Justice Lawrence said the Franklin started in February, 1905, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal, and came to Hongkong, where the crew were told that they were expected to proceed to a port in Japan. The men refused, whereupon they were taken before the Harbour Master, who committed them for 70 days for impeding the navigation of the ship. They went to prison, and the ship proceeded to the Japanese port. The men claimed wages from the time they left Hongkong until they arrived in England. Judgment was that the plaintiffs were entitled to wages up to the date when they arrived in England. No damages could be claimed for malicious prosecution. A stay of execution was granted, as it was a very important matter to the shipping world.

In view of the interest which is being taken in shipping circles in the matter, our correspondent gives the conclusions of the Marine Magistrate n Hongkong in summing up, when the crew of the Franklin were tried before him, on a 'charge of impeding the vestel.

The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. said :- There are three points of view affecting such cases, which have to be taken into con sideration.

(1) You deliberately signed Articles to proceed to certain faturdes, which embrace both Asiatic-Russian and Japanese Ports, at a time when you knew! those countries were a: war, and also when you must have been aware that your cargo (coal) is regarded by both these nations as "Contraband of War," and yet you wait until within measurable distance of your final port of discharge, which you were also aware was in the Far, least, to create difficulties which have involved serious delay to your ship and consequent loss to her owners. In know ledge also of the fact that similar difficulties had been created, during some considerable period before you signed on, by other crews, you have deliberately chosen your own time to make representations on the subject now, instead of doing so when - before signing on-you had the opportunity. I assign in reason for your act, beyond the statements yes have made; but to show you the difficulties that sometimes occur in judging these cases, would point out that, in one or two cases te cently, when men have been similarly cit cuntstanced, they are reported to have since declared that their engagements were "put up jobs" before they signed on, with the intention of obtaining passages home, spent in idleness and to sue the owners for full wages up to the time they arrived in England.

(2) The next point is, how far owners can be expected to go, in having it stated on the agreement that their vessels are carrying contraband, for without some such statement, attitudes, such as you have taken up, are rendered possible. An agreement to this effect in the ship's articles would condemn the cargoif captured -- without question, and sunning with contraband might have to be abandoned If the reasoning powers of the crews during the earlier stages of the war were at fault when signing on, it can hardly be contended that such is the case now-12 months Later-when men mustisurely be aware what they are committing themselves to.

been come to in England as to how these was severely injured. Next day the in ater was cases should be treated, but the line I have reported to the I'un Yu Magistrate and the consistently taken since the commencement of teachers of the College petitioned him to of the war has been (and this is the third point alluded to) what risk is likely to be encounter- the man who had committed the injury. ed in the voyage between Hongkong and the meeting was held in the C llege to discuss the port she clears for. If a risk of capture and and inbility of prosecuting the theatre, on the personal danger to life may be reasonably 2nd inst. thought to exist, I have not, in several instances -in spite of the foregoing considerationsexacted the fulfilment of the agreement. (At the time these men refused duty, the Baltic Fleet had not reached Singapore, the Port Arthur Fleet had been destroyed and the remnant of the Vladivostok Squadron was blockaded in that Port.) On the other hand, where no apparent risk can be shown, I have endeavoured to point out to those concerned, and usually with success, that it is their duty to proceed; otherwise they are liable to punish-

Before acceding to the master's request that your action in having impeded the progress of the ship should be dealt with, I would ask you to consider well the points. I have placed before you, and trust that you will take advantage of my willingness, and that of the master, that you should, even at this stage, return to your duty."

The crew were given 24 hours to consider the matter.

They were not given solitary confidement; nor even hard labour which was purposely omitted when awarding the punishment. Also they were to be put on board the Franklin had she returned to Hongkong'as was expected by the master before the expiration of the sentence.

In these circumstances our correspondent holds that the Magistrate performed his duty according to the fairest interpretation of the law, and the strict letter of the Articles, which gave satisfaction to shipowners whose interests must receive adequate protection by the Court.

### MARINE COURT.

ANOTHER IGNORANT COXSWAIN FINED.

At the Marine Court yesterday morning, Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Marine Magistrate, presiding, Mr. Edward Jones, assistant Harbour Master, charged Li Man, master of licensed steam launch Kwing Sing, with unlawfully using the steam whistle of his launch, on the 6th inst., in Victoria Harbour, contrary to Regulation 9, of Ordinance 10, of 1899.

Mr. Jones stated that shortly before noon yesterday, the defendant's launch was proceeding through the harbour to the eastward, at a high rate of speed. When abreast of the Harbour Office he gave a prolonged blast on the whistle, evidently as a signal to some sampans ahead of him. A few seconds later he gave another prolonged blast on the whistle, but never altered his course, or moved his helin.

Li Man said there were some sampans under. weigh on his starboard how, and he whistled to them to hurry their movements.

The defendant was then examined in the use and meanings of the blasts on the whistles, but showed he did not know them.

He was fined \$5 with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, and warned to study the use of the whistic.

SIGNALLING AT SEA.

NEW ADMIRALTY REGULATIONS.

The Admiralty, we understand, are about to issue a new set of regulations for the signalling between British men-of-war and merchant vessels at sea, both during the day and at night. These new regulations are not intended to abridge, or in any way after the internato the highest consideration, referring to the | tional code of signals, but merely to frame a set of rules affecting only British vovsels. For this purpose they are issuing a manual to explain the new means of signalling, and signal-

ling by the moveable semaphore, and by the Morse system, both flashing and pyrotechnic, is also fully explained. . he importance of this new move and of these systems cannot be over-estimated, and no doubt the expectation that they will be generally brought into use in the Mercantile Marine will be fully realized. The pyrotechnic Morse code is very simple and efficient, though somewhat slow, as a substitute for the flashing system, but in its lavour it may be said that no particular skill or practice is necessary for its use, with the exception of the attention to the intervals, as required by the regulations.

CANTON DAY BY DAY. CHINESE ENGINEER FOR THE RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

"Canton, 3rd September.

The Yuet-han Railway Company has received a telegram from Tientshi stating that Mr. Kwong Zu n Mow, chief engineer of the said railway, left port per s.s. Tax Shun for Canton on the 17th day of the 7th moon (31st

The account office of the Yuet-han railway was opened on the 13th day of the 7th moon (15: instant), a fact which the vice-president reported to Viceroy Shum, and the members of the nine hospitals celebrated the occasion.

CHAIR-COOLIES' STRIKE COLLAPSES. Up to the 4th day of the 7th moon (2nd inst.) the chair coolies had vigorously carried on their campaign against the registration scheme, but on that date the strike collapsed, with the result that sedan chairs are again to be seen in the streets. Prior to that date all the chair coolies in Canton, with the exception of those in the employment of foreigners, had been enjoying the unusual experience of a strike-a rather novel method for them of relaxing themselves.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting was held on Saturday last in the Chamber of Commerce, Canton, when yours were recorded for the election of members. At the nomination 50 members had been made cardidates but the nominees who attended were so few in number that it was found impossible to complete the Chamber and to proceedings were accordingly adjourned until the 8th August.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

On the 2nd, inst. the Nam Hoi Magistrate ordered six crimmals - Chan A So, Chan A How, Chan A Man, Wong A Hoi, Leung A Leung and tam Tai Yau-to be tied up and sent to execution. The order was duly carried

Canton, 4th September.

. BLIND SINGING GIRLS. The Canton Police Department has issued an order that all the blind singing girls in the city must be registered and that no one shall be allowed to sing in the house of their respective employers or trained in the streets after midnight, otherwise the police have the right to arrest them.

FIGHT IN A THEATRE. At midnight on the 1st inst., a fight occurred in the Cheung Lok Theatre at Honam between the ticket colle tors and some scholars. (3) No conclusion has, so far as I am aware. One of the masters of the Kwong Yan College require the master of the theatre to deliver up

LASS OF PROFITS.

Nearly two-thirds of the palm-leaf fan shops in their charge. in Kong-mo in have been closed on account of the immense falling-off in the market. Last year the fans were valued at 100 taels per 10,000 pieces, but this year the price has fallen to 70 tacis.

VICEROY'S PROTECTION. Yesterday Viceroy Shum instructed the Nam Hoi magistrate to notify all the subordinates to take steps for the protection of the chief engineer of the Yuen Han railway after his ar-

PRETEND TEAT THEY ARE ONLY TOOLS.

rival in Canton.,

 Canton, 3rd September, On the 30th August, the inspectors of all police stations in the western suburb of Canton proceeded to the houses of the chair coolies

and exhorted them to cease their strike. They

were powerless in the absence of their masters The Captain Superintendent of Police has issued a further proclamation stating that all the coolies in the city of Canton are to be registered and licensed without any payment being required. The object of the registration, the proclamation states, is in the interests of the coolies, and the Captain Superintendent ad vises them not to continue the strike nor to believe the rumours which are being circulated by rascals, who, he says, will be discovered and

dealt with. Mr. Wong Kiu-tso, who has been educated abroad, has been requested to undertake the duties connected with the finance and foreign trade departments of the Yuet-han Railway Company. Mr. Wong, I understand has accepted the offer, and should prove valuable assistant to the Company.

THE CHAIR-COOLIES' STRIKE.

Honam, 4th Seplember. With regard to the cessation of the strike of chair-coolies, I am told that the coolies have resumed work but that they have not agreed to any of the Viceroy's conditions. That would mean a bad defeat for the Viceroy, but there is no doubt he will try to succeed another time. He is not the man to take a beating lying

The Viceroy, I hear, is endeavouring to find out the ringleader of the cookes, but so far he has been unsuccessful. If the man is found his head will be in jeopardy, if the precedent of the hoat strike last year may be accepted. On that occasion the coolies resumed work without accepting any conditions, but the tax was imposed and is now being paid by all classes of boats.

ANOTHER COOLIE AGITATION FEARED.

Canton, 5th September. The chair bearers in Canton have already given up the strike and are now engaged at work as usual, but it is feared that another agitation may arise. The Captain Superintendent of

to the regulations to which they are unwilling to submit, a petition must be sent to the Police Department for consideration. The police are instructed to discover the chief agitator and those who have committed riots in the streets. CONSIDERATE ROBBERS.

The house of Leung Han-lim in Fatshan was looted at midnight on the 26th day of the 6th moon (15th August). The robbers said to Leung Han-lim: "Do you want the pawn tickets of the booty returned?" "Yes," he replied. No arrests have been made. A few days ago several pawn'tickets in an envelope. bearing the name of Lenny Han-lim, were left at the door of his house.

THE FIRE GOD FESTIVAL. The Canton Police Department notified that all the representatives of Kailongs in the city. have to be registered, the object being to prevent demonstrations on the occasion of the "Fire God" festival, by e ecting matsheds in streets, which is the custom in Canton. A large sum of money is spent every year on these celebrations.

Canton, 6th September. YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

MONETARY SCHEME. A meeting was held on the 15th day of the 7th noon (3rd inst.) in the head office of the Yuet-han Railway Company to consider the question of the casting of dollars in the Camton mint, Mr. Chan Kun Ying, the chief manager of the company, has petitioned Vicerny Shum to grant the company this privilege and the question is now under consideration.

THE HONAM THEATRE FIGHT:

Another meeting was held in the Kworge Yan College at Canton, where nine scholars of should be closed. The matter is still pending, released from quarantine."

AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE Wong Ki-tsik; Chan Tsau and Chan Shabchuen, employed as letter carriers in the China Inland Postal & flice, were charged by the Postmaster with disorderly conduct. They were sentenced by the Nami libi magistrate to one year's hard labour each, in the Canton Industrial Factory.

THE SHANGHAL TRAGEDY. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Further particulars of the sad tragedy at Shanghai, reported by telegram in our columns on Monday last, have been received to-day. From the N. C. D. News, of 3rd inst., we learn that the tragedy occurred in Hongkew on Saturday evening at No. 15, Haining Road, the residence of Mr. Harry Smith, the manager and secretary of the China Printing Co., 'Ld., by which Mr. mith lost his life and a young woman was seriously injured.

Their assailant was a man named P. S. Hyntman, a bookkeeper at the Hotel Metropoli, who was formerly employed at other hotels in Shanghay, wilt would appear that after a brief struggle in a mont upstairs Hyndman fired two Twenty-two men. shots at Smith, one in the throat and the other behind the left ear, while a third shot entered the body of the only other occupant of the room. On leaving the house, Hyndman stated to have informed the sister and brother of the injured woman of what had happened and asked them to procure medical assistance He then visited the General Hospital where he had an injury to his hand, caused by a revover shot attended to.

In the meantime the Hongkew Police Station had been communicated with by Mr. Smith's neighb urs and Inspector McDowell visited the house. Shortly afterwards Dr. Krieg arrived on the scene and attended to Mr. Smith and the injured woman who were still alive, but unconscious. Hyndman subsequently returned to the h use and rushed upstairs. He was stopped by Inspector McDowell, who persuaded him to give up his revolver, which was found to be loaded in four chambers, and he was arrested and taken to the Police Station. After his departure Drs. Milles and Macleod came to the house and the injured man and woman were removed to the General Hospital

Mr. Smith never; recovered consciousness and expired shortly before to p.m. on Saturday. The injured woman was in a critical condition, but there are hopes for her recovery.

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

A HOUSE OF DETENTION UNDESTRABLE.

The following are the minutes of the meeting of the Kulangsu Mudicipal Council held in the Board Room, on the 14th August, 1906. Present: - Messrs F. B. Marshall (chairmah), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, L. J. Thomas, J. Takatsiiki, W. H. Wallace, and the secre-

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

the Council, in place of Mr. Kobayashi.

A letter was received from the Senior Consulasking for the opinion of the Council in reference to the proposal of the Mixed Court Magistrate to establish a Detained Fouse. The Council decided that the esta dishment of such a house was undesirable, as they would be un- water. able, with the small Police Force at their disposal, to spire sufficient men to exercise the very necessary and proper control over such a

. The question of the sanitary condition of the public wells was mentioned by Mr. Bowra and discussed. The secretary was directed, when he could find time, to evolve a scheme of numbering these wells and having samples of water drawn from some of them with a view to their being analysed. The secretary was instructed to have a light | December.

rail protection placed round the well near the tennis ground. (Sd.), FRED B. MARSHALL,

By Order. C. BERKELEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

Kulangsu, Amoy, 1st ceptember, 1906, COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

Phirozaha B. Petit & Co. write :- In our last report dated the 24th August, we had referred to the resolution adopted by the importers and Chinese dealers, the principal object being to heavy stock of uncleared bales of yarn, impor-

In their report dated 7th instant, Messrs.

Police has issued a notification stating that the I mees have been quite meagre and disappoint. THE concert which is to be given under the THE case in which Mr. Danenberg, of the carriers have to be registered and they will ob- ing in proportion. The Chinese dealers are auspices of the Kowloon Cricket Club, has Royal Acrated Water Manufactory, charged a tain licenses without any charge. With regard | handicapped by the ever-rising exchange, which | again been postponed—on this occasion because | shopkeeper, No. 42 Hing Loong Street, with has, by its uncertain vagaries, proved the great busbear of all trade, coupled with the debased native subsidiary coin. Encouraged by their previous move, the dealers are again agitaing for a further extension of time for clearance, at the same time asking the importers to abstain from any fresh transactions during the period. How far this will meet with the views of importers remains to be seen. We are alraid that importers will have to accede to further facilities with due precautions.

e do not know what rates we can legitimately quote, yet considering the accumulation of stock and rise of exchange we can safely quote at least dollars four to five under our quotations of our last report. Arrivals :- Per steamers Namsang and Arra-

toen Apzur . (from Calcutta), and Colombia Maru, Ischia and Delta (from Bombay) of about 16,500 bales for this port and 21,000 bales for Shanghai. "Shipments,-To Shanghai and the Northern

Ports about 2,500 bales. Uncleared Stock. - bout 58,000 bales. Unsal i Stock .- About 92,000 bales.

Exchange :- We quote, to-day, as under:-India T. T. at Rs. 1634 per cent Demand Sh. 2.2 5/16d.=\$. Demand : Shanghai...... Tls. 721==\$100. Silver immer on no 31 d. per oz.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE following telegram has been received from Restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong part removed."

different Colleges were elected as represents- Tok following telegram has been received by tives to present a petition to the Pun Yu the Government from the Colonial Secretary, magistrate praying that the Honam, Theate | Singapore, dated the 3rd instant :- "Hongkong

> THE Colonial Secretary reports that he has received a elegram from H.B.M. Consul in Batavia stating that quarantine restrictions against Hongkong have now been removed. THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s

total output of the three mines for the week

endingt 28th Aug. 1905, amounted to 19,858.54 tons and the sales during the period to 18,017.32 THE Colonial Secretary informs us that the following telegram has been received from

II.M.'s Consul at Bangkok :- " Quarantine

removed, but vessels must call at Koh Khra for inspection," THE Colonial Secretary informs us that the following telegram has been received from H. B. M. Consul, Newchwang, on Thursday :-

"Hongkong has been withdrawn from list of

infected ports."

THE following details arrived from India per 5.5. Arration Apear on Thursdayl:-Supply and Transport Corps: Lieut. B. C. H. Drew, en route to N. China. H. K. S. B. R. G. A. :

THE Consul for France kindly informs us that quarantine and all other sanitally measures against arrivals from Hongkong bave been raised in the different ports of Indo-China (Cocina-caios, Annam and Tonkin),

FURTHER evidence was taken at the Police Court on Monday, by Mr. B. H. J. Gompertz, in the case in which Sanitary Inspector H. ]. W. Gidley is charged with accepting bribes, on divers dates, during the months of November and December last year.

kong, we are in receipt of the nineteenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade. It should prove of the utmost interest to any one contemplating a visit to the garden of Canada... FOR the purpose of avoiding diplomitic disputes, the Shangput or Board of Commerce in

lanadian Pacific Railway Company in Hong-

Peking has issued a circular order to all the directors of purely Chinese railways either in course of construction or about to begin in the vatious provinces, prohibiting them to engage the services of foreign engineers without the sanction or knowledge of the Board .- Shanghai Times.

SANITARY Inspector Thos. Abley, of the Yaumati Disinfecting Station, proceeded against three coolies on Thursday, at the Police Court, for being in the servant's quarters of his house this morning without his permission. Defendants said they were invited in by the conk. Complainant stated that he had already warned the second and third defendants, but apparently they paid no heed. Mr. Gompertz fined the first man \$3, and the remaining two \$5 each.

A FISHMONGER, trading under the name of A letter was received from Mr. Takatsuki | Chung Wan, appeared before Mr. H. H. refused this advice, however, holding that they accepting the invitation of the members to join Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Thursday the Council Mr. Takatsuki took his seat on charged with injuring a street water tap and wasting water, near the Western market, on Wednesday, It appeared that defendant smashed the tap while filling his buckets. He then left the water running and went home. Defendant admitted the charge and he was fined \$5 the damage done to the tap and \$2 for wasting

INFORMATION has been received that the transport Soudan will arrive here, with the 3rd battalion Middlesex Regiment, on the 30th October, leave for Taku on 3rd November, arrive there 11th, leave 13th, arrive Hongkong 20th, and leave Hongkong with 2nd battalion Royal West Kent Regiment for Singapore on 2dth, arriving at Singapore 4th December. The transport Sicilia will arrive here on 13th December and leave for England on the 21st

Hough, nuctioneers, was just about to offer for imposed a fine of \$ 5. sale by public auction, this morning, at their sales rooms, the valuable leasthold property known as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 540, which carries an annual Crown tent of \$566, and has an area of 123,232 square feet, when Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, solicitors for the mortgagees, appeared and withdrew the sale, as the matter had been settled between the parties.

On Monday afternoon an, old friend of the master of a grocer's shop at No. 6t, First Street, West Point, paid him a call. The usual cup of tea and a greeting followed: The men were in the middle of a very interesting conversation, when a fold from another shop come to his master's shop as he was wanted ters were too willing to accord facilities to the | there. The man told his friend to take charge worse crisis, though they were sanguine that | minutes and left with the fold. When the the stock will not be lessened to a very appreci- master returned to the, shop his friend had able extent. The result, however, has proved disappeared and so had \$50 from the till. much under their expectations, for within about | A report to the West Point Police Station three weeks of the adoption of this step, clear- followed and now the visitor is wanted:

it is not desired to clash with the Volunteer stealing a barrel of empty acrated water bottles. concert. The Kowloon Club intends to hold valued at \$23.50, was concluded at the Police that time they should be in fine form to there was no evidence to prove that defendant entertain the majority of Hongkong at a first- stole the bottles. There was, however, sufficient class performance.

WE are informed by the Acting Consul-General for the Dutch East Indies that llongkong has been declared to be free from playue. so that ships or vessels arriving in Netherlands Irdia from Hongkong are no longer subject Imper al German Reic stag. Baron von to quarantine. The prohibition against the importation of certain articles from Hongkong is also withdrawn and all goods can now be H. I. G. M.'s Consul-General, were present, as imported into these colonies.

Aug. The crew of the junk fought desperately, present. The case will be heard to morrow. one man being killed and the remainder injured. The cargo and all portable articles on board were carried off. The incident was reported to the Japanese Consul at Foochow, who communicated with the Chinese authorities, demanding that steps should be taken without delay to effect the suppression of the

STANDING in the witness-box, exhibiting to the Court a white cotton long coat, besmeared with | Their child contracted a serious attack of dyblood, one eye in deep mourning, his nose a sentery, and expired after three days, although triffe flatter than was natural and his left ear swollen, a "bay" employed in the Cafe | could conceive. Mr. and Mrs. Cody return to Weismann appeared before Mr. H. H. I. Mani a on Tuesday by the Taming. the Government of Burma on Wednesday; Gompertz to prosecute Albert Riassling, chief cook of the cafe, for assault. The could wanted to settle the matter and offered the complainant 5 to, but the latter would not listen, saying that such a mauling could not be settled for \$100. According to his evidence complainant left work a bit earlier than was the rule of the case, and when he returned, the following morning, defendant "fixed him." His Worship held a coffeuce had been com mitted and fined the cook \$10.

> THE Marine Court room, now nearing com- he went to his trunk, got out the money, and pletion, is the wonder and admiration (of a sort) of all visitors to the New Harbour Office The impression it gives one on entering is that | in his pocket and he seized the prisoner. The it is intended as a sort of private chapel for the Harbour authorities. The "Bench" is a fine reading-desk, the dock a handsome " pew," but as for the witness-box, what can be said? Many a fairly well-endowed church would be proud to possess such a "pulpit"-for a pulpit it is, pure and simple, of distinctly ecclesiastical design, and quite worshy of a place in S. John's, or any other, Cathedral. Let us hope the toute ensemble of the Marine "Hall of Justice " will impress the judge, the assessors, by P. C. Murphy and Sergeant Aris, with being the prosecutors, defendants, and witnesses alike with all due solemnity!

INSPECTOR Collett, of No. 7 Police Station. arraigned a Chinaman, named Li Kiu, before Mr. H. II. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Tuesday charged with posting a bill on Government property. The defendant, according to an eye-witness, walked up to the police notice board-which is hung outside the station -yesterday, and posted his bill, covering all other Government notices. The police removed the poster and on baving it translated it read to the effect "that about five or six days ago a bay disappeared from his home at No. 18: Taz Mi Alley, and anyone giving informawould get a reward of \$5." The defendant admitted the charge, but held that he did not know the law. His Worship fined him \$5.

Our of twelve Chinese women, who were arrested on Monday, at No. 204, Queen's Road | about 11'o'clock this morning. A Chinaman THROUGH the courtesy of the agent of the | Central, by Sergeant Murison, for gambling, and a woman were walking along together. only five surrendered to their bail, at the Po- chatting in the usual loud-toned manner lice Court on Tue-day. The two leaders, peculiar to the Oriental, the woman carrying a who were charged with keeping a common boarding-house, denied the charge; the other three entered a plea of not guilty to playing ning backwards, bumped into the basket, and fun-fur on the premises. Evidence was heard | it is to be assumed, broke some of the eggs-at to the effect that instead of using the cash in least the couple assumed it as a fact, for the playing the game, defendant used almonds. woman put down her basket, caught hold of the police. The two leaders were fined \$100 latter, the while, emitting heart-rending yells. and \$15 respectively, and the remaining three-\$5 each, "the absent ones, who had previously deposited \$10 each as Bail, lost that money. All things seized by the police in the said were ordered to be forfeited.

> MEXICAN named bliva came before Mr. H. H. J. Gompestz, at the Police Court, on Thursday, charged with disorderly behaviour in a godown at Kennedy Town early this morning, and assaulting the keeper. The kodown, it was said, belonged to Messrs. Reiss and Company. According to the evidence of the keeper, who appeared to be gie tly indignant over the matter, defendant walked into the godown and sat down on a rattin chair, making himself at home. Complainant, believing defendant was not there for the good of his health, told him to get out. Then the fiery blood of the Mexican was roused and picking up a bamboo pole. which was standing in a corner, he belaboured the keeper, who was obliged to do the getting out. The charge being proved the Mexican was fined five Mex.

AT the instance of Vohitana Nakamura, purser of the steamer Nikko Maru John Ross, an unemployed fireman, was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Tuesday, with obtaining a passage from Nagasaki to this part, on the 4th instant, without the permission of the captain of the ship. Ross pleaded guilty to the charge. He said he left his ship at Shanghai and went over to Nagasaki. From there he wanted to return to Shanghai, but got on board the wrong ship which brought him direct to Hongkong. did not discover his mistake until the vessel was under weigh. If, on the other hand, he was taken to Shanghai he had friends at that port who could have paid for his passage. He was friendless. The complainant said defend-MR. T. F. Hough, of Messrs. Hughes and ant was found pacing the deck. His Worship

WONG Man, a boatman, of Yaumati, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Macdonald, on a very serious charge—that of attempting to do grievous bodily harm to his wife yesterday, by subbing some corrosive pow der on her neck and face, Wong pleaded guilty, but held that she deserved all she got. He said that the woman was had, and of late she had been disappearing from the boat for days. When she returned she refused to give an account of herself. On the last occasion he had to go and fetch her home. He runbed the powder on her neck and face because he knew vious holdings. At the time, in the face of called and asked the master of the grocery to another man had taken a liking to her, and by hoped that liking would evaporate. The fist dealers with the sole object of warding off of the shop while he was away for a few young woman, who could scarcely be five: the defendant refused to tell the police what kind of powder he used that could do such damage. He was sentenced to three months'

their concert on the 21nd September, and by Court, on Wednesday. Mr. Hazeland held that evidence to prove a charge of unlawful possession and his Worship fined defendant \$100: Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

AT the session of the Original Jurisdiction Court on Monday two of the members of the Böhlendorff-Külpin, and Judge Or. Lucas, accompanied by their wives and by Dr. Kiliger, interested spectators, but there was not much of interest for them to see or hear, as the only A TAIPEH dispatch states that a Formosan case before the Court, a big claim on promissory unk, loaded with general cargo and timber, notes, was acjourned, on the application of Mr. which left Foochow on the 30th July, for M. W. Slade, owing to the illness of one of the Formosa, was attacked by pirates on the 7th principals, and his consequent inability to be

> MANY will regret to learn of the bereavement which has befallen Mr. Frank J. Cody, of the Bureau of Printing, Manila, and Mrs. Cody, in the death of their son Frank, who was only two years old, at the Victoria Hospital, Hongkong, on Sunday. Mrs. Cody and family had been on a visit to Japan, and Mr. Cody arrived in Hongkong on the 24th ult., in order to meet his family on their return to the Philippines." everything was done that care and attention

WHILE, P.C. 112 was on duty in the police pinnace on Sunday, in the harbour, and on pasing the emigrant-ship Hong Wan I., he heard cries of "catch thief" coming from the afterpart of that yessel. He at once boarded the ship and arrested a coolie, who was being chased about the deck, by several men. When the coolie was taken in custody he handed over to the officer \$4.28. A passenger from Singapore then informed the officer that the money was stolen from him. Before landing, was making preparations to go ashore, when two men brushed against him. He felt a hand man was placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz. at the Police Court, on Monday, to answer the charge. He explained that he went abourd the ship to look for a clansmin. His Worship sentenced him to three-weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

ALBERT Hanson and Carl Johannsen, German seamen, were charged before Mr. H. H. I Gompertz, at the Police Court, this morning, drunk and disorderly in the Sailors' Home, yesterday. Murphy said that Hanson was trying to get up a fight. There were between 60 and 70 Chinese seamen in the Home, and Hanson was pulling and tugging at the men, in the hope that one would take up the challenge. Because the natives refused to give Hanson a couple of rounds, he got very noisy and disorderly. He said he was feeling fine for a scrap, and the reason-why the Chinese would not take their coats off was because they were afraid of being annihilated. Hanson was arrested. Johannsen, on the other hand, had more money than was good for him. At the about to the great delight of the street Arabs. what occurred on the previous day, but admitted being intoxicated. They were fined \$5 each,

A MOST amusing incident occurred on the Praya, just east of the Yaumati ferry wharf, basket containing vegetables and eggs, when a small girl, of some six years of age, or so, runver tio, in subsidiary coins, were seized by the child, and gave her a sound thrashing, the But her screaming was soon stopped, and stopped very suddenly, for the man picked up an oil-drum filled with water, and emptied the contents over the youngster, so that she gasped for breath, and could not utter a sound. Itwas somewhat drastic treatment to mete out to such a tiny mite for what was a simple accident, especially as, after all, it, was quite possible that none of the egg were broken.

> A very ingenious way of smuggling opium into the Colony from Canton was revealed at the Police Court this morning, when the smuggler came before the Court. Of late the excise officers stationed on the Canton wharves have had their suspicions aroused over a certain individual whose business appeared to be travelling backwards and forwards from Canton almost daily. He carried no luggage, but wore a bamboo hat -even at night-and was always in a hurry to get ashore. Early this morning. the opium men expected to meet their friend ngain so when the Honam made the wharf a sharp look-out was kept. The suspicious one left the vessel and was making for the road when he was grabbed and a search followed. In his clothes they could find nothing and he was about to be released when somebody suggested searching his hat. The bamboo hat was carefully scrutinised. Inside of that were found fifteen taels of opium. The man on the being placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland was ordered to pay a fine of \$300, in default three months' gaol.

LUCK was against Lam Tin on Sunday, when he "procuted" a ricksha and went on the streets to accept hire. He had just returned from a long journey and was puffing like a runaway locomotive when a tender-hearted Indian constable, thinking perhaps he could do Lam a good turn, approached and asked for his licence. Lam said he had none. He was only out to see if he would like the job and still had hopes of applying for a licence. He was removed to the station. There was more trouble ahead for Lam. When he got to the station the vehicle was examined and it tallied in all respects with the one lost by Wong Yat Wing, a shop-keeper, of 114. Jervois Street. Lam was not only charged with plying a vehicle without a licence. but as he could not give a satisfactory explanation as to how the ricksha came into his possession, and as his excuse of the "ricksha bui'der's mistake" would not hold water, a charge of unlawful possession was also added. He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Monday, and he was fined Sto on the first charge. He was found not guilty on the second charge.

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Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.) ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL F1. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000). RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM Head Agency-BATAVIA.

Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoerocan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen),

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances. Fixed Deposits 12 months 41% per annum.

3 do. L ENGEL, Agent. Hongkong, 28th February, 1905.

## DENTAL SURGEON.

DE PERINDORGE

DIPLOMA: PARIS. Latest Improvements Including PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

HOTEL MANSIONS, Pedder Street. Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

# Y OKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ......Yen 14,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP ....... 11 " 21,000,000 CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... RESERVE FUND ...... 10,300,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... 1,000,000 Head Ofice:-YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies. HONOLULU. TOKIO. SHANGHAL. NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG. LYONS. SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN. PORT ARTHUR BOMBAY. CHEFOU. TIENTSIN. DALNY. PEKING. TIE-LING. KOBE. OSAKA. LONDON.

LONDON BANKERS: T E LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. PARRS' BANK, LD. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

NEW YORK.

HONGKONG BRANCH :- INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent,

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, thoughoug, 14th May, 1906. THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA. AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCURPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE:-LONDON.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT [22] ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months. 4 per cent. T. P. COCHRANE

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE. ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS! AUTHORISED ........ GOLD \$10,000,000 CAPITAL PAID UP ......GOLD \$ 3,250,000 Berlin : . RESERVE FUND ......GOLD \$ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD. BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK:

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, INTEREST allowed on Current Account. receives Money in Current Account and ac-For 12 months 44 per cent. per annum.

> H. PINCKNEY, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes. 7.30 a.m. to '9.30 a.m. ... Every to minutes. BRANCHES: -Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS. Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. New York, San Francisco, &c. every half hour.

SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.03 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 7.00 p.m. to B.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days. BATURDAYS. Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central. .

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators. Hongkong, 27th August, 1006

# Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above L Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong 28th May, 1895.

### Mails.

### ORIENTAL PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMERS' LONDON and ANTWERP VIA LAVA ...... About 12th | Freight and MARSEILLES ..... Capt. S. Barcham ...... September & Passage. KOBE ....

SHANGHAI...... { Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } September } Freight and Passage. Noop. Advertisament.

For Further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hougkong, 7th September, 1906.

## Untimations.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR



MACKIE'S HORSE

A Certificate of Purity with every Bettle.

LAGAYULIN DISTILLERY; ISLAND OF ISLAY, N.B.

Established 1742.

WHISKY \$14.00 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906.

# 'ROSBACH



Telephone

Hangkong, 17th August, 1906.

EMPRESS OF TABLE WATERS.

MIXES EXCELLENTLY WITH SPIRITS.

SOLE AGENTS-CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT, MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

### MACAO. CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO

SATURDAY, 8th September,

THE Company's Steamship

## "HEUNGSHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF at 1.30 P.M. according to schedule, Returning departure from Macao about 7 P.M.

returning on Sunday...... 5.00 and Class, available to return on Sunday or Monday 2.00 OTHER RATES AS USUAL.

### SUNDAY, 9th September.

Time of departure from Hongkong 9.30 AM. from DOUGLAS WHARF, from Macao 3 P.M. 1

A second departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7 P.M. Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board. MACHADO'S BAND will play Selections of Music. Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price. NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passages must be paid for.

W. E. CLARKE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

# HOTEL. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

KING EDWARD

HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Hongkong, toth May, 1004

OCCIDENTAL

MANAGER.

MACAO HOTEL,

MACAO, CHINA,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

WM FARMER, Propiletor

MODERATE PRICES

H. HAYNES,

Manager. [25

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS, Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

MACAO.

A Centre of Praya Grande with splendid

view of the Harbour.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality. BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND

For Terms, &c., apply to-THE MANAGER. Macae, 16th October, 1906.

# CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road,

LEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMPORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE SPECIALITIES.

For terms, apply to-

THE PROPRIETOR. Hongkong, 7th May, 1906,

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS. HOT and COLD WATER throughout. ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

(if required). ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables. For Terms, &c, apply to the-

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

### Shipping—Steamers.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT GO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

s.s.	" HONAM,"2,363	tops		Captain	H. D. Jones.	٨
	"POWAN,"2,338					
	"FATSHAN,"2,260	11	*****	11	R. D. Thomas.	
	"HANKOW."		*****	**	C. V. Lloyd.	

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8,30 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3,30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE, Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at z P.M., except when otherwise

notified by Express. /Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9:30 A.M., and a second departure about Note:-During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at

Macao. See special Summer Time-table. Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 3 P.M. (See special Express.)

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STRAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

" "NANNING,"...... , C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at

Canton to Tak Hing ......Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00. Canton to Samshui......Single \$7.50. The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted

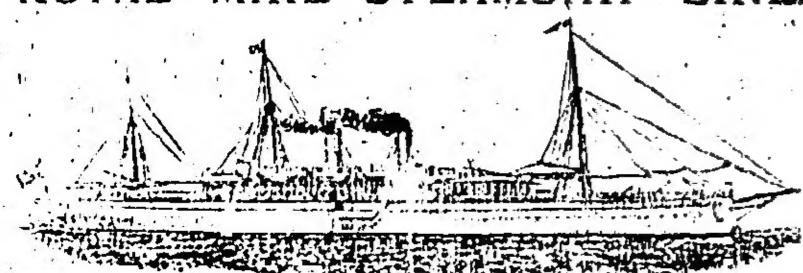
throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, .

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### Hongkong, 6th August, 1906.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury-Speed-Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days! Ocean Travel. 11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SA	ILINOS,	(Subject to A	iteration).
,R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	.WEDNESDAY, Septemb	er 12October 6
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN	,,,,,6,000	THURSDAY, September	27October 15
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	.WEDNESDAY, October	3 October 27
"EMPRESS OF CHINA	"·····6,000······	.THURSDAY, October 2	November 12
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Cctober	31 November 24
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	·6,000	THURSDAY, November	22 December 10
"EMPRE	SS " steamers wi	ll depart from Hongkong a	1 4 P.M.
	Intermediate	iteamers at 12 Noon.	

THE Ouickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Palatial." EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 224 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 294 days from HONGKÖNG. Hongkong to London, 1st Class......vid St. Lawrence Loo. Vid New York LG2. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, . Corner Pedder Street and Praya; Hongkong, 30th August, 1906.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days at 7.30 A.M., and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macan on Week evening (Saturday excepted). Days at 2.30 P.M., and on Sundays at 6 P.M., tide permitting.

FARES :- Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$31/Return Ticket, Accommodation for First Class Passengers and \$51 and Class, \$11 3rd Class, 50 cents. SUNDAYS ONLY.

1st. Class-Single, \$1; with Cabin, \$2. 1st Class-Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.

grd Class-Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents. Steerage-20 cents each trip. each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to P.M. return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day,

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. Harbour Office, The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG Co. Hongkong, 11th August, 1906,

### STEAM TO CANTON. THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Captain "KWONG CHOW"....1,309...T. R. MEAD. "KWONG TUNG".,.1,238...H. W. WALKER. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted). These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins. Passage Fare-Single Journey ...\$4 Meals ...... St each,

ALSO Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$t at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8 A.M., returning on SUNDAY at to A.M. and 6.30

1st Class single \$1 with cabin barth .....\$2,00 return \$2 ,, ,, ,, 3,00 Servants' passages must be paidfor.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each, The Wharf in Hongkong is pearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906.

Mails.

MORDDRUTSOHER LLOYD, BREKEN:

### EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, GOLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA ANTWERP, BRENEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND BOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers. and Luggage.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:)

WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
WEDNESDAY, 21st November.
WEDNESDAY, 5th December.
WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
WEDNESDAY, and January, 1907.
WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship SACHSEN, Captain F. von L. Peterssen, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 10th September, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 11th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 11th September. Quatents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has "splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardes carbluen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY	FROM HO	NGKONG	
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
IU NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42, 0, 0,	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63, 0, 0,	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN	6		
and HAMBURG	<sub>,</sub> 65. o. o.⊸	• •	24. 0. 0,
Return	97. 0. 0.	,66, o. o.	· 36; a. a.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:		1 1 2	•
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. O. O.	26, 0, 0,
Return	115. 0. 0	79, o. o.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46.,0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123, D. O.	່ 83. ບ. ນີ.	49. 0. 0.

\* in the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passanger's expense. TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTT, instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

### Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Merseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

### JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, PRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSON HAFEN, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

ŀ		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
l	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
ŀ	PRINZ WALDEMAR		TUESDAY, 18th September
			TUESDAY, 16th October.
ļ	WII.LEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 13th November
l			

ON TUESDAY, the 18 h lay of September, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port a, above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linea can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	' CO OI' : 110011	IGD WOL	4 17 1 16	ON HOME	1473 .		
		ret Class :	and Class	3rd Class 1	st Class	and Class	ŀ
TO	MANILA	<b>\$50.00</b> .	\$30.00	\$20,00Return	\$80.00	\$50.00	
	NEW GUINEA						
	BRISBANE						
	SYDNEY						
TQ	MELBOURNE	€34.10	£24.10.	£16,Return	£62.5	£44.5	
	YOKOHAMA						
	KOBE,						
 TO	YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	n ' `				•	

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG ret Class TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA..... From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via oan Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

### SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EURUPEAN	& AUST	RALIAN	SERVICE
FOR	STEAMER	1	ABOUT
BHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, 1 KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GNEISENAU	WEDNE	SDAY, 12th Septembe
NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ TIIDWIG	TUESDA	V, 25th September

YOKOHA 1A & KOBE ...... PRINZ SIGISMUND ... WEDNESDAY, 26th September. \* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days. TRANSPACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG,

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K, and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates: TI LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON ...... £62, 0, 0, TO BREMEN ..... TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG

TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

For further Particulars, apply to Hangkong, 7th September, 1906,

TITOOPEA

MELCHERS & CO.,

Lutimations.

# GERMAN MAIL LINES. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside. 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

"Length incide, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

HRSE DOCKS, are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating detrick is capable. of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favo 146's ith tha " of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 3/6, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. A. 1, and Watkins. Liebers, Scotts,

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

CHINA-JAPA REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

Steamer:	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
T)IPANAS	JAVA	First half September	JAPAN VIA SUANGHAI	"First half September
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half September	JAVA PORTS	Second half September
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half September	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half September
TJIMAHI	JAPAN	Second half	JAVA PURTS	First half

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, analy to THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1006. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN [LI].

HONGKONG KONGMOON IND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING." CALLS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, AT 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. " SAN-UL" SAILING TWICE A WEEK, THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS. THE steamers sail from Hongkong to Samshui, Shuihing, Takhing and Wuchow. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West kiver.

Fare for the Round Trip ..... \$30
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to-

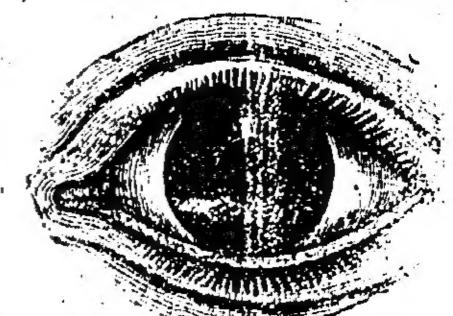
EYES

Telephone No. 375,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.

Hongkoug, 23rd December, 1905

HONGKONG.



RIGHT

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, LAZARUS. 8. PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

A/ILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements, Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"-free, CALCUTTA. SH/NOHAI, 21. John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road. Hongkong, 27th November, 1905

### THE HONGKONG STUDIO. HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER. 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TOP PLOOR.

DORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR GING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON - HAND, I PRICE VERY MODERATE. Congkong, tth September, 1901

NIKKO CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of.

TAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA CAKES. SETS, and SATSUMA WARE. At Moderate Prices,

Orders Promptly Executed, No. 5, ARSENAL STREET Hongkong, Hongkong, afth April, 1906,

# A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

A NCHOVY IN OIL (Boneless). STUFFED OLIVES. SARDINES (Boneless). Do. . AU CITRON. FISH PASTE FOR SANDWITCH. PUREE DE FOIE GRAS Do.

Other Pic-nic size tins of PRESERVES. FRENCH BISCUITS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS and CROSSE and DLACKWELL'S SAUSAGES

STREAKY BACON, BATH CHOPS, &c. GERMAY SAUSAGES, ASPARAGUS, and other

VEGETABLES. Hongkong, 21st uly, 1306.

### Untimation.

# WM.

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

# LACE

Large Variety.

yds. \$ 2.30 to \$ 6.00 a pair.

3.75 to 9.50 31 yds.

4.75 to 10.50

6.75 to 18.50 41 yds.

10.00 to 21.00

# MUSLIN

Splendid Selection.

80 cents to \$2 a yard.

Madras (White & Ecru).

Book.

Flowered Book.

Coloured Madras.

Insertion Muslin.

Hongkort, 25th August 1976

Untimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO., . 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS. SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD, BOXES (INLAID). HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES.

MONEY BOXES, &c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAV SERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTO SHIRTS.

SILK LACE SCARES AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited, Hongkoog, 28th May, 1906.

是此是

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILD-INGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a Commission has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz. :-

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Huilding Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulation.

The Commission carnestly invite the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid

to the Undersigned. Any person examined as a witness in the enquity aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

> By Order, W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1926. F. RLACKHEAD & GO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MER-CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AUFENTS. "GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKUNG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURER

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAIN DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR , LAUNCHES,

> Sole Agents for PERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM.

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF

HIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. his is a condition (or disease) to which doctors me many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, a-1 were, of the vital forces that austain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless, its symptoms are much the same the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration of weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these mathal feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certa aly secured by a course of the cale-brated life-receiving tonle

THERAPION NO. 8 than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shakered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP APRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what and a new existence imparted in place of what but so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and somehea. This wonderful restorative is purely postulie and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste antable for all constitutions and conditions, in other seat and it is difficult to imagine a case of devices or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this sever-falling recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into ablivious everything that had preceded it for this wide, succeedend numerous class of human all ments.

wife, spreadand numerous class of human allments. THERAPION is sold by the principal them exthroughout the world. Price in England, 12 and 4/2. Furchasers should see that the word

Tit act in appears on British Government beam sein white betters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Montiferent sciences, and without which it is a forget? Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, China and Manila.

### Intimations.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908, 1909.

PENDERS will be received by the SECRE-TARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesseltop, or or before 26th October, 1906, for the following REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for the three years 1907, 1928, 1909.

OPIUM FARM. SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.

PAWNEROKING FARM. CUSTOMS FARM GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM. For Particulars, apply to-

GIBB. LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong.

RAILROAD HELP WANTED.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905.

BY THE KWANG TUNG MERCAN.
TILE ADMINISTRATION OF THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED,

in the Kwang Tung section, Chinese Civil Engineers or Engineering Students having experience in Railroad preliminary, location and construction. Must be capable of handling any kind of Railroad Instruments on field work. Address applications, giving training, references, experience and samples of work, to-H. E. CHANG,

President of the Kwang Tung Mercantile Administration of the Yuet-Han Railway Company, Limited.

Canton, 15th August, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

NE SIDE of the "DOUGLAS WHARF.

For particulars, apply to-DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, .

Douglas S. S. Co., Ld.

Hangkong, 6th September, 1906.

TO LET. ROUND FLOOR, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, onw occupied by Madam Jays, suitable

for Banking Office. It provides a good strong room also. SECOND FLOOR of No. 5, Queen's Road Central, known as "Victoria Ruilding," containing several Large Rooms, suitable for

Offices. TWO LARGE ROOMS and TWO SMALL ROUMS in No. 2, Ice House Street, suitable

ONE ROOM and BATHROOM in College Chambers, No. 31. Wyndham Street. No. 5. Peddar's Hill, 5-ROOMED DWELL. ING HOUSE with Servants' Quarters.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED. Hongkong, 29th August, 1906.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to I the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each. .Apply to—≐

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

ROOMS TO LET on the 4th Floor, Unfurnished, as Offices or Chambers. Apply to-THE SECRETARY.

Hangkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th July, 1906

TO LET.

LTOUSES in MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. 11 4 Rooms with necessary Bathrooms and Servants' Quarters. Cheap Rentals. EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road. Each suite contains Bathroom and Kitchen. Very Low Rent.

GODOWN, No. 9, "WILD DELL" BUILD.

Apply to-PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants and Auditors, &c., 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hangkong, 24th July, 1006: TO LET. OFFICES in King's Building and

YORK BUILDING: GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE. A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to-THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hangkane, 5th September, 1906

TO LET. ODOWN, No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy

Apply to-THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1906.

TO LET. HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to-THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & ACENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 31st July, 1906.

SHAMEEN, CANTON.

TO LET.

No. 2, WEST END TERRACE. THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 5th July, 1906

THE GARDEN.

A Lullaby.

BY ELIZABETH ROBERTS MACDONALD.

A fairy lamb as white as snow Through all your dreams shall come and go, And you shall follow where he leads. Through dusk-deep woods and blossomy meads, To where a little garder stands : Laid out for you by fairy bands, Set round with red-coned tamarack-Four walls to keep the great world back-With lovely avenues whose shade By spruce and eglantine is made, With oread ferns in shady spots

And shoals of blue forget-me-nots, With rows of crimson hollyhocks, And columbine, and spicy stocks And other, fairer blossoms, known To folk of childlike heart alone ;-The yellow lily, whose romance Grew not on any field of France, One white, ethereal immortelle From those lost woods we loved so well, And that Blue Rose whose potals gleam So richly by the paths of dream. O Baby, let your wee bands keep

—From"Dream Verses and Others"(1..C. Page).

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Some flowers when you come back from sleep!

ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN JORDAN AT SHANGHAL.

The Shanghai Times, of 3rd inst., writes :-It has been in all the evening papers already how Sir John Newell Jordan, the New British Minister to Peking, arrived here on Saturday morning, on his way to the capital; how crossed the Pacific in the S. S. Empress Japan, reached Woosung after a safe an pleasant voyage, and came up to Shanghai in the special tender Victoria, "which moored, alongside the Customs jetty at 110.30 a.m. and disembarked her distinguished passengers. If was all duly recorded by two of our contempararies twelve hours before this issue sees the light of day, but we!feelfin duty bound for al that, to describe the coming of His Excellency, and add our humble voice to the chorus of welcome that has justly been raised here to greet him.

Sir John Jordan is a man who has enjoyed the unshaken confidence of the Foreign Office for decades, and we, for our part, share the belief which those who know him hest entertain, that with all his unobtrusiveness, he will prove one of the firmest, most taciful and successful dip'omats that has ever represented Great Britain in Peking.

The fine tender Victoria was specially retained, as we have Isaid, to bring His Excellency and party from [Woosung, and his arrival amongst us was very properly made the occasion of quite a little ceremony. The Victoria went down to Woosung in the early morning! with Mr. F.S. A. Bourne, Assistant Judge, Mr. B. Twyman, Acting Consul-General, Captain Walkin, of the Clio, and one or two other officials on board; and the distinguished party Jetty about 10-20, three quarters of an hour after the regular tender with the mails. PLUS PROVISIONS including MARMAthe Bund outside the Customs receiving shed, a company of blue jackets from 14. M. S. Clio and the other British warships in port, were drawn up as a quard of honour; and a little further along, opposite the German Bank, a squad of foreign and Indian police-troopers were in waiting under The- command of Sergeant Spottiswoode, to fall in as an escort for the Minister and Lady Jordan, as soon as they should take their places in the handsome landau, with masoos in the Ewo livery, which

was also in attendance. As soon as the tender was moored, a large number of prominent Shanghai men, including Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. H. Keswick, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. A. M. Marshall, Mr. Duncan McNeill, and other members of the China Association, went on board to great the Minister and Lady Jordan, and after a short pause His Excellency came ashore. As soon as he and Lady Jordan, accompanied by the Captain of the Clio, emerged on to the Bund from the Customs shed, the guard of honour smartly presented arms, the bugler blow a rousing blast, and His Excellency stepped courteously forward, with his hand raised to the brim of his hat, to take the salute. He then passed up and down the ranks on the lusty bluejackets, on a somewhat perfunctory inspection, and after a short delay got into the landah, with Lady Jordan and Mr. Keswick, and drove off to Ewo.

Sir John was looking bright and sprightly after his journey; a little leaner, a good deal greyer, than in Korean days, but in splendid fettle for the vigilance, the strenuosity which are sure to be demanded of him in Peking.

The new Minister will make some stay in Shanghai, and has accepted an invitation to tiffin with the Committee of the China Association on Monday; but we hope that means may be devised by which a larger number of nations may be able to pay him their respects during his sojourn amongst us than he could meet at the somewhat exclusive entertainment just referred to. When Sir Nicholas O'Conor was passing through some years ago in the same way, to take up the high office Sir John is now assuming Sir Nicholas Hannen, who was then Consul-General and Chief Justice (the postsbaving been smalgamated for a season, experimentally) organised a reception at the Consulate-General, in order to afford British subjects an opportunity of meeting their 'Minister, and the occasion' was thankfully availed of by a large number of British residents. We suggest that something of the 'same sort should be done now, but of course Sir John Jordan's wishes would have to be [703 | consulted on the subject.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY,

the 10th September, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hong-kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, Kowloon;

64 DECAUVILLE TRUCKS. 100 AXLE BOXES for same. 18 AXLES 60 WHEELS

9 OIL CUPS IN ONE LOT. TERMS :- Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Note:-The Trucks can be converted into Tipping Waggons and are suitable for filling

n purposes. Inspection orders can be, had from the Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION

N. R., GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions from the Second Mortgages to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sale Rooms in

Duddell Street; (Subject to a First Mortgage of \$25,000 and interest) All that the Vendor's interest as a Second

Mortgagee of and in THE RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT 221 with the Houses situate thereon, and known as 155, Connaught Road Central and 309, Des Vœux Road Central. The premises are held under Reclamation and Possessory Agreements by which the owner of the premises is entitled to a Crown Lease of the same for 999 years upon the terms and conditions contained in such Agree-

Area 2,240 square feet. Annual Crown Rent \$42. For particulars and conditions of sale

· Mr. OEO. P. LAMMERT, No. 3. Duddell Street, Auctioneer Messis JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central, The Vendor's Solicitors. Fongkong, 1st September, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 18th and 19th September, 1906, at. 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED

STORES, Comprising: BOATS' ENGINES and BOILERS, LATHE, TURNTABLE, ANCHORS, MOORING SINKERS, RIGGING, Two CRANES, BOATS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, having been transhipped from the Empress of ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE Japan, returned under a leisurely head of HAWSERS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, steam to Shanghai, arriving at the Customs PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, BLANKET WINTER CLOTHING and MATERIALS;

> LADE and COFFEE, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c. TERMS OF SALE :- At customary. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

CASK STAVES, KNEE BOOTS, SUR-

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906. For Sale.

# TUBORG BEER.

FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid. and any other Chemicals. PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)

or 6 doz. pints. Special Prices for Quantities. Sole Agents :--

SIEMSSEN & CO. Hongkong, 10th lanuary, 1001.

LIMITED:

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

PORTLAND CEMENT. In Casks of 375 fbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 fbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers,

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS. MINERAL. Do. BOXED LIGHTS. Do. HARP LAMPS.

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

Do. MANTLES, CHIM

NEYS, GLOBES,

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE Excrues, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 109, Des Vœux Roal Central. Hongkeing, 1st September, 1966.

### Untimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS. "When you are in doubt tell the truth." I was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; vet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-

wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what' we have always declared it will do.. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine. of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very

NIGHT SCHOOL.

gratifying." It is effective from the first dose

and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous

stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you,

and comes to the rescue of those who have

received no benefit from any other treatment.

It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age.

"Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by

chemists throughout the world.

SHORTHAND (Pitman's).

perishable goods.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

THE ASSOCIATION NIGHT SCHOOL I will open MONDAY EVENING, September 17th. To all Young Men who desire to make good use of their evenings, the following Courses of Study, which will be given, will bear careful consideration.

DOCUMENTARY TRANSLATION ROOKKEEPING (Elementary and Advanced). ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING and BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. TYPEWRITING (Touch System),

SPECIAL COURSE IN ENGLISH (2 hours).

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC. For Fees and Regulations, &c., call or write CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS. TIAN ASSOCIATION,

34, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor, Telephone No. 460. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

COLD STORAGE. THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, 1 LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at to A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted, to receive and deliver

> WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hangkong, 22nd June, 1904. WINE GROWERS



BARRETTO & Co., General Agents, Hongkong,

# SYRUPS.

Gum ....... Grenadine ...

Red Current

Raspberry .. p.c.qts. p.c.pts. p.bt.q. p.bt.p. \$15.00 \$17.00 \$1.50 \$0.75 Lemons ...

Lime ..... Vinegar ....

Lime Juice Cordial ... \$8 p. c. 1 doz. \$1 p. bot.

Arima "Teppo" ............p, c. 4 doz. \$5.00

SHADES, &c., &c., Hirano, "Peacock"......

Couran, Source Bertrand... (60 bottles) 18.00 Vichy, Bource St. Louis ... (50 11 ) 20.00

> Agamis, Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central,

BARRETTO & Co.,

Hongkong, 5th September, 1906,

HONGKONG.

42

### Intimations.



WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

# RAINIER BEER.

SPARKLING INVIGORATING HEALTH-GIVING.

During the Hot Damp when Heavy Weather Drinks are out of the Question one's thoughts naturally turn to 'RAINIER."

Per Case of 4 doz. quarts ...\$16,50 Per Doz. quarts ...... 4.20 Per Case of 6 doz. pints..... 16.50 Per Doz. Pints ..... 2.7:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 4th September, 1906.

NOTICE.

communications intended for publication is "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH", should be addressed to The Editor, I, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and

to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for

any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY-\$30 per annum WEEKLY-\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, propostuma'. The daily imm is delivered free when the address i accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for-pestage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten centar Weekly, twentyfive cents.

# Che Hongkong Celegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

COMMERCIAL COMPETITION IN THE NORTH.

Gloomy news has been brought to Hongkong by a correspondent, who has just returned from a trip to Manchuria, regarding the prospects of trade in the north for countries other than Japan. At the time he left the north, Tairen was still closed against foreign vessels, and it is just possible that since the opening of that port on the 1st inst. conditions have undergone a radical change, but according to our informant the prospects were far from roseate. Despite all that has been said to the contrary, if is maintained that Japanese merchants, were being encouraged by their Government; or by officials connected with the Government, to introduce and push Japanese products not merely at the ports but also at all the principal places in the interior. The Japanese traders had penetrated a considerable distance into Manchuria, and where the villages were too small to encourage any hope of any extensive trade being established there were Japanese agencies whose sole purpose was to keep the manufactures of Dai Nippon cin the forefront. In fact our correspondent found Japanese and Japanese articles wherever he went, and he asserts that all the disclaimers of the Ministers of Japan as to the enforcement of the admission laws against Japanese as well as against the traders of other countries were nothing more or less than "sheer bunkum, or at any rate were instant,

based on erroneous information." It is admitted that the authorities at Tokyomay have honestly believed that no traders other than those required to supply the needs, of the army were being allowed to set foot on Manchurian soil. Declarations to that effect, when it gives free rein to its fantastic fanwere repeated so often and came from men cies. In a recent issue we referred to the of such standing and acknowledged inter opening of the new Harbour Office when grity that the world at large was forced to few scattered remnants of people attended accept the statements, and to disregard the a most prosaic function, which was wholly asseverations of the people on the spot. unworthy of the Colony, the institution, or But when we remember the energy of the the occasion. The Harbour Office had japanese merchants and their desire to been removed, from its dismal, dingy, beprofit by the success of their country's arms grimed premises in Des Vœux Road to the in the field, it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that by many and devious routes the Japanese have succeeded in forestalling the rush of foreign competition to the north. Even now that Tairen has been declared an open port it does not appear that foreign traders have gained to any extent, and our informant would have us believe that foreigners do not stand the ghost of a chance against the hard-working, long-headed and adventurous Japanese commercial agent. At the present time Manchuria is flooded be transacted in the old Harbour Office. with Japanese wares which are apparently coming into favour with the Chinese. Whether the business houses established at which is, a tribute to the capacity—and the Hongkong and Shanghai will ever succeed ability to work under the most restricted in competing against the Japanese now conditions—of the Harbour Master and his that they are firmly entrenched at all points | chief assistants. But when the staff took where commerce may be developed is a possession of the new premises the conmoot question. When the Japanese Goy- tractors had not yet left the scene. Since ernment declared that not only would Tairen | the so-called formal opening, workmen have be opened to foreign trade but vessels flying been busily engaged in completing the foreign flags would be allowed to ply between | internal furnishings of the building." Taken Tairen and the open ports of Japan on as a whole, the decorations of the interior an equality with Japanese ships the con- are quite in accordance with what one cession was bailed as another proof of would expect to find in a harbour office Japan's magnahimity. But our correspond- which has to deal with the shipping of ent only saw the reverse side of the medal. The greatest port in point of tonnage in He states that numerous steamship lines the world. For the Harbour Office is a were running from Japan to the Liaotung. business office, built for business purposes; Peninsula only some two or three weeks ago, and manned by officers who have business all bent on fastening their claws on the trade | ideas. But the visitor who fails to inspect coming from the interior. With the opening the Judgment Chamber, where the riff-rall of Tairen, these Japanese lines immediately and jetsam of the ocean have to appear, several companies are running their vessels. There is a long, flagged passage to this at a loss in order that foreign competition. Chamber, and the sea-criminal may well may be killed. It is not a question of fancy himself on the road to perdition. But dollars and cents; these will come in time. | the opening of a swing door reveals a mass that they may catch a lakh of dollars. apartment and all that pertains unto it. As correct, à cut-throat freight war is now in full feeling like a hunted heretic caught in Ordinary business communications should be addressed the east of Suez, and Messrs. Butterfield capacity. Unless they are induced to pay given to the remark they will not disown to themselves that each and every one isimbued with the same idea. Nobody can quarrel with Japan's desire to foster her trade and seize all the advantages which | legitimately fall to her share, but it is the dog-in-the-manger policy to which objection ] friends of Japan would be the last to desire to see her merchants enact the role of a band of cock-sparrows. Japanese traders have many opportunities of developing a fair and honest trade in the north without resorting to questionable devices to oust competitors. Their agents are scattered up the length and breadth and down of Manchuria; the railways, mines and manufactures are all operated by Japanese, and we may take it that the Japanese shipping companies will be favoured at the expense of foreign rivals. But there is a limit to the principle of keeping "our ain fish-guts for our ain sea-maws," as have few friends if she attempts to keep the fo'cs'le hand go on his knees for mercy, the opening of Tairen to the world, and the merely unnecessary but are absolutely out Japan's strict adherence to the letter of her

> MR. W. J. Tutcher has been appointed to ac as superintendent, Botanical and Forestry, Department, during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. ". T. Dunn, with effect from the 5th

promise to open Manchuria to foreign trade,

our correspondent's commentary on the

commercial salutation in the north acts as a

cold douche.

HOW THE MONEY GOES. Shah Jehan was not possessed of a more opulent imagination for oriental magnificence than the Government of Hongkong handsome structure which is now one of the features of the Praya towards the Canton wharves. We referred to the satisfaction which the office staff, and the Harbour Master, the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, RINA in particular, must feel in being transferred from their cramped and utterly inadequate quarters in the old office to the spacious chambers of the new building. Now, more than ever, one is astonished how the staff ever managed to cope with the immense shipping affairs which had to That they did so efficiently is admitted by all connected with the shipping of the port. lowered their freight charges until now will have missed the treat of a lifetime. once Japan has settled down as the pre- of magnificence, a breadth of ornamentation, dominant military and commercial power in which should transfix the unhappy villain after a few lessons. It has also to be the north. It is a question of supremacy in who refused to shovel coal at an engineer's observed that the children are not to, the carrying trade. Japanese companies are behest. At once he will be awed by the prepared to throw away ten dollars in order massive grandeur, the stately mejesty of the "Keep out the foreign shipping lines at all a matter of fact, the visitor involuntarily hazards" is the motto of the Japanese lines, removes his headgear, and tread on tiptoe with the result that, if our information is along the aisle—that is to say, the room swing in the north. The Yokohama Foreign the act of desecrating a cathedral, Board of Trade shed crocodile tears over There is the archiepiscopal throne, and a the statement made by one of the leading re- very solid and substantial throne it is, the presentatives of the N.Y.K. when he said: high-backed, red-cushioned, beautifully-car-"It is the duty and object of the N.Y.K. to ved structure, which does duty for a comcheck the arrogance of foreign steamers to mon chair, being fittingly supported by a most honorific bench, which has been built & Swire are still ignorant of the N.Y.K. to resist a double-dose of San Francisco and Valparaiso earthquakes combined. When respect to the Japanese mercantile marine | Ripling wrote about "elephants a-piling flag at least on the Asiatic Line, Japan's teak" he was thinking of the bench for the the Government has granted this boon, we influence would be affected." But while Marine Court of Hongkong. There is a the Foreign Board may regret the publicity pulpit-it looks like a pulpit-which ten men of Samson's calibre could not raise, and there the witness, in a sepulchral voice, will chant the gospel according to the (rown, No desk has yet been provided for the miserable sinners to cry "Good Lord, deliver vs" because it is understood that the carriages on which it was being conveyed by a must be taken. Nobody seeks to cast dis. regiment of men broke down en route, but it credit on the flag of the Rising Sun, but the | will shortly be in position. One of the most striking features of the Chamber is the "dock"-a term which must find a more grandiloquent substitute. It is crected after the principle of an immense gangway; it looked like another edition of the Dewey at first sight, but the highly-polished brass railings, the carved scroll-work, the tout ensemble in fact, dissipated that idea. There will be golden crowns above the head of the archbishop—that is, the Harbour Master-and memorial tablets will adorn the walls. A most magnificent Chamber with most magnificent furnishings. And that is how the ratepayers' money goes. All this splendour may tame the coal-blackened the Scotch maxim has it, and Japan will fireman, make the recalcitrant Swedish northern trade a close preserve. Our cor- strike terror in the hearts of the malicious respondent who started on his journey to Malay, the naked Indian, the Chinese crimp, the north in the most optimistic spirit has the filibustering Filipino and all the rest of returned a confirmed pessionst. "There is the gang who periodically parade before the nothing there for British firms or for the Marine Magistrate-but it is all the height firms of any country except Japan." After of folly. Money has been squandered like the salvoes of admiration which celebrated water on these furnishings; which are not enthusiasm with which the Powers hailed of place, and are calculated to bring the Court, into contempt. Why could not the Government have been content with plain ordinary Court-room accessories, instead of having all this theatrical display of bad taste? The Colony has not a penny to waste; it is involved in debt, and, from present appear-

ances, that debt is likely to increase. We

cannot afford anything more than the simplest

necessaries of life; everywhere people are

pinching themselves to make both ends

to erect this monument to crass idiotcy. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased The whole thing is ridiculous, and it is the laughing-stock of the harbour. Shipmasters step into the room, stand amazed for a moment and then depart in spasms of laugh ter which last until the middle of next week. It would be interesting to know what the Harbour Master, as an officer of the Royal Navy, accustomed to having nothing around him except what was absolutely essential to the business in hand-and then the plainest at that—thinks of all these wonderful furnishings. And it would be more interesting still to learn his thoughts when first he mounts his "throne." Whoever conceived the idea of stocking the Marine Court-room with furniture suitable for Solomon's temple has mistaken his vocation; he should have opened'a store in Tottenham Court Road.

A BOON TO THE CHIEDREN.

Wonders will never cease. The Governor in-Council has just issued a round dozen o regulations for maintenance of good order gardens," and children are now to be perto time set apart for this purpose." This is indeed a concession to the numerous children who take their daily airing in the FOLLOWING are the returns of the average gardens, and should be appreciated by the amount of bank notes in circulation, and at useful body of amahs who find it a trial of the flesh, at present, to keep their charges off the grass. It will give that gossiping crowd an opportunity to retail the latest foibles and failings of the households which have the honour to pay them their miserable salaries once a month; and they will now be in a position to dilate at large on the latest scandal, if they feel so "dispoged," without being tormented with skirs ling brats at their knees. But while the Governor-in-Council has undoubtedly granted a great concession to the children, it is Six coolies were charged before Mr. H. H. J. to be hoped that parents will not fly away with the idea that their responsibilities have now ceased. Because the 1 xecutive Council has seen fit to allow the children to lie on the grass it is not to be supposed that is intended the children shall be laid out in called for. That is not the idea at all. The Government will accept no responsibility beyond allowing the children to lie, an accomplishment which may easily be acquired hop, skip or jump, on the grass; they are him. not to romp and play themselves, or imagine because the Governor-in-Council has abandoned its attitude of austerity towards the young that they are entitled to practise the ghillie-callum or imitate Lottie Collins. Nor are they to handle the grass, for if they do so they will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law under clause 10, which flowers or plants or do any injury to any plant cribed as a "person" and grass may be described as a "plant," although with regard to the latter proposition when a horticulturist | hours' stocks each. starts out to show what he can do in the way of terminological abstrusities there is no saying where he will arrive. Now that | before he could do any injury to himself or trust that parents will not labour under any delusion that the Governor-in-Council entering its dotage. On the contrary, the Governor-in-Council is bent on raising up a band of stalwarts who will support it through probably a case of mistaken identity-and thick and thin, whose battleery will be "Green as grass," It is a far-sighted Government' before she left the drink was coming, and which can reach into the future, but the Hongkong Governor-in-Council is fit for anything, which is rather clumsily put, perhaps, but expresses the idea in the main. There is just this fear that having got this sop, defendant \$5. the children will cry for more, like Oliver Twist." It cannot too strongly be KWAN Hing Chi, a shopkeeper, of 41, Bonham impressed on the rising generation that they deserve—the privilege of lying on the grass him, on the 6th instant, one gold watch and at the Public Gardens is more valuable than refined gold. If they want to kick up their heels let them go to the Children's Garden please and nobody will disturb them. Again, promoted her No. and reduced defendant they are not to be puffed-up with pride sion may be withdrawn at any moment. The sion, should a harassed gardener or Indian constable be asked to define the term, but we couple amicably. will hope for the best. If it be true that it. is more blessed to give than to receive then with a blessed Government indeed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE foundation stone of the sea wall of the new dock at Quarry Bay was laid to-day. The ceremony was purely private.

MR. P. P. J. Wodehouse has been appointed provisionally and until further notice, to act as a Police Magistrate in the islands of the New Territories.

Apvices from Manila which have reached us through the U. S. Consulate-General state that the typhoon which was reported in Luzon now travelling northward through the Balingmeet, yet we can afford some way or another | tang Channel,

to appoint Mr. F. W. W. Valpy to be assistant engineer on the Kow.con-Canton Railway Constructions, British section.

.THE following telegram was received at the Colonial Secretary's Office from H.B. M. Consul at Cheloo to-day:--"Hongkong released from quarantine from 4th September."

In consequence of the increase of rubbishdumping in Kimberley Road, Kowloon, followed by a number of complaints from Kowloonites, the land police at Tsim-tsa-tsui -tation have posted special guards to watch dimpers, with the result that another servant boy, employed at No. 11, Knutsford Terrace was captured red-handed this morning. He was taken before Mr. F. A. Hazeland later and fined 55.

ALEXANDER Robertson, a marine engineer, who has been on the beach in Hongkong for over four years, an ex-immate of the House of Detention, and still looking for a job, made his tenth appearance before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, this morning, and admitted being drunk and incapable on the previous night. Asked whether he was convicted beand preservation of property in the public fore, Robertson glanced round the Court to make sure and replied: "I have been here mitted to lie "upon the grass plots from time | before!" A fine of \$10, or in default, three weeks' hard labour was imposed. Robertson took up the latter offer and walked in.

> specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

Amount, in eserve. Banks, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China \$3,260,197 \$2,300,000

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...... 11,925,491 8,500,000 Bank China, Limited .....

Total......\$15,295 306 \$10,845,000

Comperts, at the Police Court, to-day, with Police Station. He testified as to accompanyremoving earth from Crown land at Wong-nei. chong, yesterday, without a permit from the P. W.D. Inspector Gourlay said defendants were sent there by a contractor. He was told to have occurred, the place where the nephew to be at No. 2 I olice Station yesterday afternoon but he did not attend. He was now betows flat on their backs and left there until | hind the Court waiting to pay the fines. The. occurred was in British waters. contractor was called and he admitted that defendants were his fokis, but denied sending them to remove earth from Crown land. . Mr. Hoggard, of the P.W.D., said the earth removed from the back of the Indian mosque and was damaging the nullah. His Worship fined each coolie \$3 and directed the police to charge the contractor if there was a case against

WHEN the cook of the Kwong Shing Loong shop; of 80, Des Voeux Road Central, turned over in his sleep at \$.45 a.m., this morning, he saw the figures of three strangers in the shop Being afraid that in case he gave the alarm th intiuders might attack him, he tried a trick which proved successful. He got out of bed looking the other way, murmued to himself, b-ing careful that the intruders should hear that he was going for a drink of tea in the says: "No person shall pick or handle kitchen, and walked out. Instead of going to the kitchen he entered the street by the back door and returned with a policeman and the or tree." Presumably a child may be des- toughs were gathered in. They were convicted this morning at the Police Court for being on the premises to commit a felony and were sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six

> THE culinary artist on board the Canton steamer Honam got 'arrested last evening anyhody else. The cook was walking along Second Street when he espied a young woman entering house No. 130. He followed her up is and into her room where he took a chair, uninvited. He called the woman some flowers name and started talking of old times. The woman said she did not know the cook-it was asked him to leave. The cook cailed for drink. The woman went into the street, saying returned with a uniformed gertleman who removed the much-surprised cook to the station. He was placed before Mr. F. A Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. Defendant said he made a mistake, thinking he knew the woman. His Worship fined

Strand East, proceeded against his No. 3 concubine, before Mr. H. H. J. Gomperte, at the have already got a great deal more than they Police Court this morning, for stealing from, chain and a diamond ring, valued at \$470. The woman denied the charge. Complainant said defendant deserted him and took with her the jewellery. Defendant said the was engaged by complainant some months ago as No 2 at the Peak, where they may do what they concubine. Recently he got another woman, rank. Delendant did not like that, and what was more aggravating was that she was illbecause a benign Governor-in-Council has I treated by the, No. 2 concubine, and so she left deigned to take notice of them. The conces- the house. Then this false charge was brought. ployed by Mr. H. W. Slade. The latter against her. His Worship found the woman innocent of the charge and accordingly disword "children" may lead to some confu- charged her. She was then told to go and see

SEVENAL coolies broke into the swine deput at Kennedy Town, on Thursday night, and it must be admitted that Hongkong, is blest | selecting a fine fat hog went to work to slaughter-it. When this was finished they divided the pork, between them and cleared. Next morning when the slaughter house employees returned to work they saw what had taken place and reported the fact to the police that thieves had stolen one of their hogs. On information received the police arrested two coolies, whom they charged with theft, and a third with receiving stolen property. The first two men admitted the charge, and at the Police Court, this morning, Mr. F. A. Hazeland senlenced them to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. The third defendant cleared himself of the charge of receiving part of the inst. atolen pig. He said the two convicted men visited his matshed and asked if he wanted to buy the entrails and head of a pig. He did port on 7th inst., at 5 p.m. not, and the men left that portion of the pig outside his matshed, saying they would return for it. They did not, however, and when the police called they found part of the pig outside his shed and arrested him. The Court ordered his discharge.

# TELEGRAM

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TOKYO TRAMS.

RENEWED ROWDYISM

GOVERNMENT DISAPPROVES INCREASED

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th September, 11.30 a.m.

The attack on the tramway depots and cars was renewed at Tokyo yesterday.

It is understood that the Government, while strongly condemning the rowdyism of the Socialists, disapproves the increase which has been made in the fares.

THE DEEP BAY TRAGEDY.

THE KIDNAPPED GIRL'S EXPERIENCE

Remanded from yesterday afternoon, the case in which five fishermen are being charged with committing murder on a fishing junk at Deep. Bay, on 2nd August, came up for further hearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this forenoon,

It will be remembered that in all three persons were murdered on the junk-the captain, his wife and son-but it is stated that the prisoners are only charged with the murder of the master, no evidence being abtainable in the case of the other two, whose bodies have not yet been recovered

The first witness to be called by the police to-day was Sergeant Geo. Boole, of the Water ing the nephew of the deceased captain to the scene of the tragedy and gave the position of the junk when the murder was alleged was thrown into the water and rescued, in detail, concluding that the place where the tragedy

The next, witness called was the girl-the daughter of the deceased captain-whom the prisoners were a leged to have kidnapped. She gave her age as fifteen. She went to sleep early on the night of the tragedy and knew of . nothing that occurred. Next morning, when she awoke she discovered the junk under weigh and her father and mother missing. She enquired as to their whereabouts, but the excuse alleged to have been tendered by one of the prisoners caused her to doubt the story and she commenced crying. When the junk reached Macao the first prisoner, it was alleged, got rid of the junk, the other fishermen were "paid off" and she followed the first prisoner. In Macao he made several attempts to sell the child and failing he prepared to journey to Pak Shan (White Cloud Mountain). It was on he journey thinker that they encountered the "sportsman" in the form of Detective Wilden who took them in tow, and brought them back,

The next female witness summoned to the witness box was the second wife of the deceased captain, who lives in the Colony, Her evidence w s very short. She spoke as to identifying the remains of her husband in the mortuary in company with the police.

At this stage the hearing was futher postponed until Monday, when Detective Wilden will be called to give evidence of arrest.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask why it is that the list of unclaimed letters lying at the Post Office, is only published in the Government Gazette, which lew people see, and a conv posted up outside the Post Office itself, which is too awkwardly placed for easy reference. Last week, he says, he asked if there were any letters for him, and was told "No." The same afternoon a friend informed him that, according to the Gaselle, there was some unclaimed correspondence at the Post Office for him, which he subsequently received. "This is only one of several causes of complaint, lately brought to my notice," writes our correspondent "and the remedy is simple-wider publication of the list, and a little more care exercised on the part of those responsible for the charge of the unclaimed letters.

WONG Ki, a servant boy, was arrested yesterday afternoon by a lukong on the Praya Central and removed to the Central Statien. In some eigarette tins were discovered filty-one rounds of sporting ammunition. Wring could show no police permit and he was charged with possessing ammunition without a permit. He was placed before Mr. Comperiz at the Police Court, this morning Inspector Smith, who prosecuted; said defendant was formerly emrecently departed for home and it was surmised the ammunition was his property. Defendant was about to return to Heungshan by the the Registrar General, who, it was said, would. Wingchai when arrested. The police did not in all probability settle the matter between the want to press the charge. On defendant pleading guilty to the charge, his Worship bound him over in the sum of \$25 to keep the peace, the ammunition to be confiscated.

### SHIPPING AND MAILS

German (Gneisenau) toth inst , to a.m. Canadian (Monteagle) 11th inst. German (Sachsen) 11th inst. Indian (Kutsang) 13th inst. Canadian (Empress of China) 23rd inst.

The P. & A. s.s. Nicomedia will arrive at this port on the evening of the 12th inst. The s.s. Kitai left Vladivostock on 7th inst. morning, and may be expected here on 15th

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s a.s. Kuisang from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of India 'est Yokobania 4.30 a.m., on Friday, 7th inst. for Victoria and Vancouver. The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of China left Vancouver, a.m., on Tuesday, the 4th

inst, for Hongkong wie the usual ports of call,

SECOND DAY'S PROCREDINGS.

remand on 4th inst. On the Court resuming

Mr. N. C. Home said that since the last hear

ing he had been retained together with Mr.

Dr. Neil Macleod, who, on being sworn

stated :-- About 6 p.m. last Saturday I was called

by telephone to No. 15 Haining Road. On the

floor of the first story in the bedroom I found

a man said to be Harry Smith, I did not

know the man. He was stretched on his back

unconscious and could not be roused. Blood

was nozing from a bullet wound about three-

eighths of an inch in diameter at the root of the

neck just above the breast bone. On removing

a han skerchief which was tied round the head

blood was flowing freely from a bullet awound

under the scalp similar in size to that

in the neck one inch behind and three

inches above the tip of the left ear. . Its edges

were stained black and brain tissues scattered

among the neighbouring bloody hair. From

the presence of certain general spasms of the

body it was obvious that the injury involved the

cerebellum, or little brain. Upon disinfecting

both wounds and applying a temporary dress

ing the patient was removed to the Genera

Hospital and the wounds redressed. "He died

at 8.30 that evening without recovering con

sciousness. On Sunday morning I made a

postmertem examination of the body. No

other external injuries were to be seen than

those described. The passage of a bullet could

be traced through the back part of the left half

of the cerebrum domaging also the Belt and

middle lopes of the cerebellum under which

this deformed bullet (produced) was found

This crushed piece of lead had apparently been

shaved off by the bone as the bullet entered

the scalp, being found under the scalp. This

bullet (produced) which caused the neck wound

was found somewhat below the level of the

point of entrance embedded in the soft tissues

in front of the vertebral column, to reach which

position it must have pushed aside without

penetrating the wind pipe, injuring somewhat

the gullet and rebounded from one of the

vertebral bones which was scored. The aortic

valves of the hear: were found seriously damag-

ed by chronic disease. Death in my opinion

was due to the head injury. I also saw at the

house in Haining Road a young woman said to

be Mis. Rove being attended to by Dr. Krieg.

About thee quarters of an hour later at the

General Hospital I dressed three bullet wounds

simular in size to, those described; one at the

outer edge of the upper and outer quadrant of

the left breast and two others in the posterio

aspect of the upper part of the left arm. These

wounds from their appearance and relations to

each other suggested their infliction by the

some bullet first penetrating the arm and en

ering the trunk by the breast wound. I did

not examine the wound with a probe. There

was considerable shock and complaint of severe

pain on respiratory and other movements or

the left side of the chest and neighbouring ab

dominal wath. So far there is no indication

that the bullet entered the pleural or abdomina

cavities. While Mrs. Rose's life is not at pre

sent in immediate danger, sufficient time has

not clapsed to enable, me to declare her free

from the later risks of such injury as aseptic

mischief, perforation of vessels or cavities of

Mr. some reserved his cross-examination.

cal practitioner of Germany. I was on Saturday

evening about six o'clock in the General Hor-

pital where I met two gentlemen calling me

most urgently to come to No. 15 Haining

Road to see a very serious case there. One of

the men seems to me to be the prisoner, though

I am not quite sure. I went at once and on

entering the top floor I saw a lady lying on the

floor of the first room to the left not in the bed

roum. She was nearly in a fainting condition

Examination showed three wounds as de-

scribed by I r. Macleod just now. There was

oil, so that the patient could ask for some cold

water. After profuse vomiting the patient got

so much better that she could be removed

at once by the ambulance to the General

Frank Guilloyle sworn stated:-I am book

acceper to the Yoe-Yuen garden. I identify the

revolver produced as mine. I saw it last about

evening. There we e two or three people,

including the prisoner, in the ceneral office of

Wang ung Yung, a Chinese boy employed

the hotel at the time I left the revolver there,

Dr. Paul Krieg sworn stated: -I am a medi-

Andrews and Mr. Brooks for the defence.

Inspector Bourke then called

Peter Sidney Hyndman was brought up on,

### TELEGRAMS "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

SERVICE.

JAPANESE SQUADRON.

TO VISIT ENGLAND AND AMERICA [From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 8th September,

11,30 a.m.

A Japanese naval squadron will visit England and America next year. The squadron will leave Japan in

March. Renter's.

London, 6th September. Obituary.

The death of Mr. Louis Spitzel at Carlsbad is announced.

Mr. Spitzel was the European adviser of Li Hung-chang

Russia.

A Russian official communique, describing the policy of the Government, announces the more severe repression of revolutionary crimes. It promises a liberal measure of reforms, including the removal of useless restrictions on the Jews, the granting of Zemstvos to Poland and the Baltic provinces; the reform of the police and other services.

Germany.

A sensation has been created in Germany by the appointment of Herr Dernburg, the well-known banker and business man, as the Director of the Colonial Department, in succession to Prince Hohenlohe, who resigned in consequence of severe criticisms on the management of the Department. Herr Dernburg's appointment is regarded as indicating the determination of the Kaiser to run the colonies on business lines.

The Cuban Insurrection. Attempts to negotiate with the Cuban insurgents have failed and the outlook is not promising.

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPIN-WING, WEAVING AND DYBING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Co, Ld, was held at the office of the general managers, Messis, Jardine, Matheson at 12 30 p.m. to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report of the consult ing committee and statement of accounts, to

31st July, 1906. There were present, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson (Chairman), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. G. Wood (consulting committee), Messrs. A. Shaw (manager), A. Gittins, C. H Ross, F. Smyth, Yuen Hop, Ho U Shang, I o Cheung Shiu, Fok Kam Ym, Cheong Ming, Dor Fuk, and A. Brook Smith (secretary).

The notice convening, the meeting having

been read. The Chairman said :- Gentlemen, subject to your approval, I propose to take the report and statement of accounts, which have been in your hands for several days, as read. During the first five months of the year covered by the accounts now before you, a very satisfactory demand was experienced for our yarns, but the same cannot be said of the period since January last. The outlook in May was so discouraging that the General Managers decided to resort to "short time," and, in the absence of any improvement in the demand for yarn, the mill's output is still confined to very moderate dimensions. I may mention, however, that everything is in readiness for again running "full time," directly the position warrants such a course being adopted. Whilst the outlook does not lead one to anticipate much activity in the near future, I incline to the opinion that, once trade is adjusted to the present high level of exchange, we may reasonably expect to find an curlet for all we can produce. Some of you will doubtless recollect that in 1902, when 'T. T's, on London touched 1/61, we also passed through what may kiptly be termed an adjustment period. During the latter part of that year we sold very little, but as dealers were then realizing good profits on contracts effected at higher rates of exchange, deliveries were not unsatisfactory. For the past few months the reverse has been the care, and I regret to say that there have already been some serious failures among the local native varn merchants, which have adversely affected the yarn business. It is satisfactory to note that indications point to good crops of cotton in America and India, an 'essential factor for the welfare of the cotton-spinning industry. Your property is in first-rate condition, and all stocks have been taken over ac safe valuations. It is with deep regret that I or four shots, but I can't imagine how my poor inform you of the death of our spinning master, Mr. Robert Saxon, which occurred on 25th August, from malignant malarial fever. Mr. Saxon was with us for over 74 followed her down and she said " Peter, I am years, during which time he carried out his, duties to the complete satisfaction of the General Managers: Before asking you to pass the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions concerning them.

There being no questions, The Chairman proposed that the report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. F. Smyth seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Lo Cheong Shiu proposed that Sir Pattl | brother in Dent Road. On reaching the house

Chater and Mr. A. G. Wood be re-elected as the consulting committee. Mr. Fok Kam Yin seconded.

Carried un mimously.

Mr. Yuen Hop proposed, and Mr. Gittins seconded, that Mr. W. Hutton Potts be reappointed auditor for the ensuing year. Carried two had been shot in Haining Road and to go

unanimously. Chairman: That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday,

Carrion DAY BY DAY DEATH OF AN EXPECTANT PREFECT.

[From Our. Own Correspondent]

Canton, 7th September. Wong Tal I wan, expectant prefect, died on the 17th day of the 7th moon (5th inst.). He had been deputed by the Viceroy of the two Kwang to deal with the new taxes imposed on salt. He was to have been promoted an imp rial Commissioner in London.

INJURED BY LIGHTNING. At 1 p.m. on the 6th instant, the wind blew fiercely in Canton and heavy showers of rain fell. 'A man sitting in his house outside the Professional Gate was injured by the lightning, the hair on his head being burned off.

EXAMINATION OF POLICE STUDENTS. The Canton Police College has issued a noti-Scation stating that an examination will be held bn the 26th and 27th days of this moon (14th and 15th inst.), and all the police students, who have completed their studies must assemble in the hall of the said college and present themselves for examination on those days without bringing any stationery. Those who cass the examination will obtain good recommendations from the Superintendent of

THE SHANGHAL TRAGEDY.

OPENING OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Peter Sidney Hyndman, described as a bookkeeper, residence, 16 Dent Road, was charged on the 3rd inst, at H. B. M. Police Court, Shanghai, before Mr. G. W. King, Acting Police, Magistrate, with that he feloniously and unlawfully with malice aforethought did shoot one Mrs. G. H. Rose with a revolver thereby doing her grievous bodily harm on the ist September. 1906, and with intent to kill. He was further charged with that he feloniously a d unlawfully with malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Harry Smith by shooting him with a revolver on the 1st September, 1906, at No 15 Haining Road.

The first witness he called was Detective Inspector J. McDawell. In his evidence the detective stated that :-When Dr. Krieg arrived I wentout on the landing to keep away any people who might come up. About a minute after, accused came racing up the stairs. He appeared to be very excited, beads of perspiration dropping off his face and his clothes, were wet. As he arrived at the top of the staircase I spoke quietly to him and slipped my left arm under his right, close to the armpit. I asked him not to go into the room as the doctor was attending to thedady. He tried to get in to see "his dear gul" as he called her. I prevented him doing so, I felt a revolver in his right coat pocket and asked him for it. He said " No, I won't give you the revolver until I see my dear girl." Seeing'a vacant toom close by I persuaded him to come there with me. After a little further persuasion he gave me the revolver over without further resistance. The revolver was loaded with four live cartridges and there were two vacant chambers. He said: "Oh my God, McDowell, I'm so sorry for my poor girl. I never intended shooting her as I loved her very dearly, but it was more than I could stand when I found them in the room together.

I will tell you the whole thing from start very little bleeding and the fainting condition to finish. Last night I worked at the Merropole was checked by two injections of camphorated Hotel till to o'clock and as it was Saturday evening I wished to take my girl out for a drive. I left the Metropole about 4 o'clock and rode on my bicycle to the house in Deat Road, but I found she was not there. Her little sister Katie said she had gone to Nee Zung's, but I suspected she was with Smith and I went direct down to Haining Road to four days ago in the Metropole Hotel. I left Smith's hous-.' I rung the bell at the front it at the office of the Hotel and the next heard of it was yesterday morning, or Sunday door, but got no answer, then I went round to

the back and the small boy said "master no

Later on he said he met. Mr. Ferris and asked

"Now, it's you or I for it; he's going to shoot's

and I drew my revolver and shot him. fie

staggered towards the door and was coming

for me again when I fired a second time at him

and he dropped. I must have fired three

gorl got hit. My girl came towards me and

kissed me. I told her not to be alarmed as I

had to protect myself. She ran downstairs.

hurt. I feel weak." I carried her upstairs again

and put her on the table. I decided to go at

once for a doctor. Before doing so I took her

off the table and placed her on the ground.

went down and shouted to Ferris: "For God's

sake, send for a doctor." I jumped on a bicycle

and went as hard as I could go to inform her

I called "John, John, I've shot Winnie and

Smith; for God's sake go for a doctor." We

went together on the bicycles and searched for

doctors, we finally went to the General Hos-

pital, met Dr. Krieg and informed him that

down there. I followed the motor car with

After further evidence the case was adjourned

Murphy, on a bicycle. :

till next day,

got, he come back 6 o'clock," so I went away,

by Mr. Smith, aged 13, after having been duly him if Harry Smith lived at No. 15. He said cautioned, said that on Saturday afternoon last yes. Having first tried the front door and getting his master told him that at two o'clock a lidy no answer I went around to the back door, would call at the house. The lady called and witne s was sent for his master who, on arriv-The boy opened the door and I give him my my, took the lady upstairs. At 3,30 his master card and said "Take this topside." The boy gave some money to the boy to fetch some ice replied "Have got one friend." The bay went and at the same time told the boy that if anyupstairs with the card and I he aid talking upone called to see him he must say that his stairs. I followed closely on his heels. At the master was out. At about four o'clock a fortop of the stairs the boy attempted to stop go eigner knocked at the door and witness opened it. The foreigner asked if witness's master ing any further, but I pushed him aside and was at home and witness teld him no; that he threw the door open and found my girl there was out. Then the foreigner went round to on the bed. I was dumbfounded and did not the back door and witness also went there. Lnow what to do, 'Just then Smith rushed at Witness told the foreigner that his master was my neck with both his hands. He pushed me not upstairs. The foreigner refused to believe this and looked around the downstairs rooms and knocked me down. I fell against the bed

but failing to find anyone he left the house, but was not knocked down and out. I got up Witness would not allow him to go upstairs. immediately and he came for 'me again. At that time the older boy came back and rent witness out so that he did not know the rest. gave one swing of my arm and sent him a By Inspector Bourke-Witness said he knew cropper.' I said "You know I can shift 185 lbs the foreign rand, after giving a most conflictwith that arm." As Smith got up he put his ing description of him, pointed him out in hand down to his hip and I then said to mysels Court. He saw the foreigner for the first time

> Max Deitrich, chief assistant in the Hotel des Colonies, said he remembered on Saturday afternoon a gentleman called at the Hotel and rooms. Witness told him that they did not Then he asked if a man by the name of Smith was giving a tea-party. The man then went into the bar, had a drink, for which he signed a chit, and then asked to use the hotel telephone. Witness recognised accused as the man to whom he spoke.

Inspector Bourke intimated to his Worship that he had no more evidence to offer. Mr. Home said that at this stage of the proceedings he did not propose to call any witnesses on behalf of the accused nor did the

accused wish to make any statement in Court. The defence was entirely reserved. His Worship expressed his intention of having a further adjour.. ment of the case. Mr. Home enquired as to the reason for a

futher adjournment since they had had it from

Inspector Bourke that he had no more evidence to offer. His Worship-I have to consider whether it is necessary to have the evidence of Mrs. Rose. At three o'clock this afternoon the Doctor will tell me whether it is possible to take her examination. ()f course, I may decide myself that it is not necessary and in that case I would commit accused for trial this afternoon. l will adjourn the case till 3.30 this alternoon,

copy of the depositions and perhaps it will expedite matters if I make the application now a copy can be started on at once. His Worship-Certainly.

Mr. Home-Then there is another point. There are certain letters-correspondence which passed between the prisoner and Mrs. Rose. I believe the accused made an applicainn to your Worship yesterday afternoon. have since consulted with my client and I would ask that I should be allowed to have that correspondence myself. It has not been put in as evidence.

Inspector Bourke produced the correspondence referred to, which Inpector McDowell said he obtained last night from No. 16 Dent Road in the presence of Mrs. Rose's brother, Mr. Murphy. There were letters sent to Hyndman from Mrs. Rose and there were also other letters.

Mr. Andrews said that the letters addressed to accused were his own private property and would perhaps be of use in his defence. The letters of Mrs. Rose they would leave with the Court and perhaps they would be handed over to them if it was deemed necessary by his

His Worship acquiesced in this suggestion. Mr Andrews said that in regard to the calling of Mrs Rose of course if her statement was heard the defendant should be present. His Worship - It will be taken in the

presence of the accused. Mr. Andrews—Of course this is a serious matter for the accused "We should not want anything taken unless the lady was fully in possession of her senses.

Inspector McDowell said that he had examined some of the letters (produced) and they simply appeared to be private letters between accused and Mrs Rose, and he did hot think that there was any necessity for the police keeping them.

The letters in question were then handed over to prisoner's Counsel, and the case was adjourned till 3 30 this afternoon. the Court did not sit in the afternoon but the Magistrate proceeded to the General

Rospital for the purpose of taking the evidence of Mrs. Rose. On returning to the Court, after taking the deposition of Mrs. Rose at the hospital, his Worship, after the usual statutory caution, committed the prisoner to trial on both

### COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE

Buyers :- Hongkong Fires \$3274, HK., C. and M. Steamboats \$28, Indo-Chinas \$74, Sheli Transports 27/6, Raubs \$81, Hongkong Docks \$135, Kowloon Wharves \$1021, Hongkew Wharfs Tls. 2421, Hongkong Hotels \$115. China Providents \$9.60, Dairy Farms \$17, Electrics \$142, Tramways \$2.5, Watsons \$13.

Sellers :- Hongkong Banks \$825, London Log 10 ... Canton Insurances \$325, China and Manitas \$24, Douglases \$47, Hongkong Lands \$110, West Points \$50, Cottons \$141, China Borneos \$11. Green Islands \$22, Electrics \$15, Ices \$236, ... npes \$29; China Light and Power Siol, Powells Stol.

Sales:-HK., C. & M. Steamboats \$28, Indo-Chinas \$74, China Sugars \$160, Humphreys Estates \$111, Cements \$22.

Nominal:--National Banks \$47, Unions \$785, China Fires \$93, Shanghai Docks Tls. 108.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE. " 4 mouths' signt ...... 24 America—Bank T.T. Germany-Bank T.T. ..... 2.24 

Buying. 4 months' sight L/C...... 2 2 13/16 THE Steamship 30 days, sight San Francisco & New York 53 a months' sight? 30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne...2.3 1/1

4 months' sight France..... 80 Bar Silver ...... 31 7/ Bank of Rugland rate .......31 Sovereign.....

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg. First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:-On the 6th at 11'30 a .- The barometer has fallen rapidly over Formosa and the S. and S.E. coasis of China, and risen over the S. Philippines.

The typhoon has reached S. Formosa. apparently continues to move towards N.W., and threatens the Coast in the neighbourhood · The other depression has moved into the

Pacific to the N. . of Japan. Pressure is highest over N. Chin , where the normal is slightly exceeded. In S. Formosa it is 0.3 mch in defect. Bad weather will prevail in and to the Northward of the Formosa Channel.

1.-Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. to N.W. winds, freshening; fine at first, squally

with rain later. 2,-Formosa Channel, cyclonic gales. 3 -South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, N. to N.W. wir de, strong.

4.- South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N.W. winds, moderate. A ROBBERY was perpetrated on Friday morn-

ing in a certain house in Wanchai and the thief was successful in leaving the premises with about \$; worth of gauze clothing. The asked for Mr. Smith and Mrs. Rose. He asked | police were communicated with as soon as the witness if they gave tea-parties in private robbery became known and in a most curious namer they succeeded in arresting the guilty party. The pawnshops were informed of the robbery and orders were issued that should any person attempt to pawn the clothinga description of which was appended-he should be held. The thief, however, pawned the clothing before the pawnshops were aware that a robbery had been committed. Some time yesterday a boarding-house keeper entered a pawnshop at 131A, Queen's Road East, and, presenting a pawn-ticket, wanted to redeem the clothing. He was given in charge. Then the story came out. The person who robbed the house, pawned the clothing, and gave the boarding-house keeper the pawnticket. Through the boarding-house man the thief was arrested, but the informer, although he gave the police every assistance, was not given his liberty, simply because he gave the pawnbroker a wrong name and address when seeking to redeem the clothing. The man, who robbed the house, was sentenced by Mr. Compertz, this morning to fifteen days' gaol. As regarded the second man his Worship took into consideration the fact that he gave the police every possible assistance to capture the thief, and bound him over in the sum of \$15 to be of good behaviour for three months,

Mr. Home-Of course I wish to apply for a [ 2718 STRANDED " MANCHURIA."

The local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company informs us, says the Shanghai Mercury, of 4th inst., that through the courtesy of the Commercial Cable Company a private tolegram dated 4th September received by the Manager of the company in 'reference to the position of the P.M. steamer Mouchusia has been communicated to him. The telegram states that there is no material change is the conditions with reference to the steamer. The expert from San Francisco in charge of the wrecking operations does not expect to be ready for the trial pull for a week yet.

### To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NIOTICE is hereby given that GEO. E KEITH COMPANY, of Station Avenue, Brockton, Ma-sachusetts, U.S.A. Boot and Shoe Manufactures, have, on the 23th day of March, 1906, applied for the registention in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark :-

The representation of a man in evening dress stooping over a boot and the words " Walk Over";

n the name of GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants, in respect of the following goods :-

BODTS AND SHOES, IN CLASS 38. A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1906. DENNYS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Applicant.

CHEAP CASH SALE.

FOR ONE WEEK.

REGOR & Co. from to-day are sellin: their Stock at Cost Pice, Comprising:

CLARETS. HCCKS. BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, ITALIAN WINES. WHISKIES, and

INDIAN CIGARS GREGOR & Co., 19, Queen's Road.

VIOLIN AND MUSIC LESSONS.

nngkong, 8th September, 1905.

ADY VIOLINIST can spare a couple hours daily for lessons in VIOLIN and Music to Ladies and Children. Private Tuition. For Teims, apply to-

Clo Hangkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 8th September, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON , AND STRAITS.

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Captain W. A. Evans, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be lest in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Hougkong, 8th September, 1906.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIGINAL L STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAFFS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDI-ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANESS PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, (Through Bills of Lading insued for BATAVE, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-

CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.) THE Steamship . . . .

"DEVANHA."

Capt. J. H. Hide, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty. Mails, will be despatched from this for BOM-BAY, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September, at Noon, taking Passengers and-Large for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. China, 7,912 tons, from Colombo, l'assengers' accommodation in which vessel is sacured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for hance

and Tea for London (under arrangement, was De transhipped at Colombo mae the Mail steamer proceeding direct to blarseilles and Lundon; other Cargo for Lundon, &c., will be Surveyed from humbay by the R.M.S. Arabia, due in London on the 3rd November, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this Office autil F.M. the day before sailing. The Contents au-Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to "

Hangk by, 8th September, 1906.

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THE LEADING MAKERS

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Steinway,

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Hongkong, 22nd August pr 6.

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### D. & J. McCallum's "PERFECTION"

WHISKY. It is all Scotch and the best of all Scotch

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Per Case ...... \$15.00



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Hong	kong, 7th Septer	mber, 1906.		AGENTS.	9	(3-

EASTWARD.

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	Fine		STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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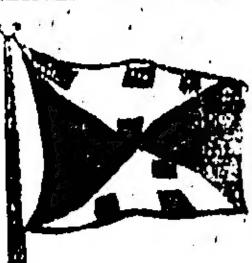
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Hongkong, 8th September, 1906.



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Dr. M. H. CHAUN, TSIN TING. THE LATEST METHOD LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. of the STUDIO AT NO. 14. D'AGUILAR STREET. AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 37, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

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OUTWARD.

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۱	SEGOVIAKOBE AND YOKOHAMA13th September.
1	BRISGAVIASHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE
ı	*HABSBURGSHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE29th September.
1	SITHONIASHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA ANK KOBE14th October.
	C. FERD. LAEISZSHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE28th October.
	HOMEWARD.
	HELVETIA
	* SCANDIA
	LIBERIA HAVRE and HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO } 22nd September
	SENEGAMBIA { HAVRE and HAMBURG, PENANG and COLOMBO } 2nd October.
	SEGOVIA
,	* HABSBURG
	BRISGAVIA
	SITHONIA
	RHENANIA { HAVRE and HAMBURG, von Hoff { Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO } 11th December.
1	*This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa, table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,

The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and

The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be followed by s.s. " HABSBURG," s.s. "HOHENSTAUFEN," s.s. "SCANDIA," and s.s. "SILESIA."

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smoking room, etc.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED BAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION). Steamship SHANGHAI......FCPSHING | .....WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 4 P.M. SIGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. KUMSANG \* .....FRIDAY, 14th Sept., 3 P.M. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports. These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

### JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

HONOKING OFFICE

Hoagkong, 8th September, 1906. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between HONGKONG, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS. Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient inducement.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG," 4,000 tons, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 11th, September, at Noon.

"KASADO MARU," 6,000 tons. Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America. The above Steamers have splendid Accomtric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried on each boat. For further information, apply to

K. MATSDA, Manager, York Building.

Bongkong, 24th August; 1906. "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th instant. For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hangkang, 4th September, 1906.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNY, (Calling at Manile, Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.) THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN," Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B .- To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms, For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, 6th September, 1906.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.) STEAM FOR

HOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND Having connection with Contpany's Mail Steamers to: ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCE-LONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA). THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon, At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock. . For further Particulars regarding Freight

and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1906.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain E. Foy, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,

Hongkong, 6th September, 1906.

## Untimations.

KWONG SANG & Co., No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFAC-TURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grasscloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c. Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. Hungkong, 1st February, 1906

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEM CENTS (to cts.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hong Youg, 30th Saptember, 1901.

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND, STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:-From London, &c., ex S.S. India and Egypt.

From Italy.

From Australia.

From Calcutta. From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be lauded here unless instructions are given to the contrary before

Goods not cleared by the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

iny case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Henokong, 5th September, 100%. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HEP. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MANILA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown's at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at P.M., will be subject to reat. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

iny case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintenden'.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906,

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GHAZEE," FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, GLASGOW LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Whart and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY. Consignees of Cargo will please take notice

that before delivery can be obtained, they must sign an Average Bond, which is lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and pay a deposit of 10% on the value of their Cargo for contribution to General Average.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-tented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st October, or they will not be recognized. 'All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th instant, at to A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Hougkong, 3rd September, 1006.

### Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. "BENGLOE," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND

STRAITS. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may

be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 12th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on of before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong, 6th September, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE: THE H. A. L. Steamship

Captain Knaisel, having arrived from Hamburg via Ports of Call, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

" Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense,

. All. Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 12th September, 1906, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th September, 1906, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 6th September, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE, THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR." having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 3th instant, will be landed at Consignees risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, 6th September, 1006.

S.S. "SALAZIE."

COMPAGNIE DES MÉSSAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

ONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Medoc and Charente, and from Havre ex s.s. Medoc, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their ricks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignoes before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here, Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 10th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges, All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th September, or they will not be recog-

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 10th September, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. G, DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the science has for the comfort and happiness of man 'science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the -by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known than and indeed by all those who are chassigned, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who requires uch a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the Lamed phillosopher's stone) been the object of scarch of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of intermuting the baser metals into gold is surely power—if such could ever have been discovered—of intermuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovered power in the falling energies of the comfirmed roud in the one came, and in the other so effectually, speedily and makely to expel from the system without the sold, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leaven of aint or trace behind. Buch is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take procedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which in the extensive and ever-increasing demand that ins been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to east to oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men, There plotted wherever, and of the principal Chemists and Herrit, we throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, Sec., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Il long for Dismond Fields Advertiver Engages as Sold by A. R. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila,

Pearce, Mrs. and Miss

Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Webb, Mr. and Mrs.

Smith, E. Grant

Smith, Percy

Mantague ...

Munro, Miss A.

Young, J. A.

Nielson, L.

Owen, O. F.

Reutter, R.

Schultze, P.

Scott, Mrs. A.,

Scott, Miss C.

Thomson, J. W.

Willes, Mr. and Mrs.

Bar. Th. Ho. Wind Wr.

Soppa, P.

CRAIGIBBURN

OCCIDENTAL.

September 7th, 1906, a.m.

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Bathett, H. J. O.

Davenport, Mrs.

ameson, P. S.

Ilnessens, R.

IcPherson, J. L.

Denker, Capt. A.

innemann, H.

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askell, Mr. and Mrs.

Brown, C. A.

Heweit, Hon, and Mrs. , Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Grant

CEYLON, ITS SUCCESS AS A CROWN COLONY.

No greater contrast can be conceived than the change from Aden, with its black, rock-girt harbour and/endless stacks of coal, to Colombo, the scaport capital of Ceylon, where Nature has been as lavish with her gifts as she has been sparing at Aden. Did time and opportunity permit, it would be a pleasant task to describe the scenery and other characteristics of this beautiful island, but what is rather wanted is to ascertain the strategical, commerical, and historical circumstances under which Ceylon bec mein British dependency, the present use of the island for purposes of Imperial trade and defence, and what steps have been taken to turn to the best account this most valuable possession of our Colonial

Empire. England's first connection with Ceylon dates from 1782, when she was at war with both France and Holland, to whom Ceylon then belonged. India possesses no secure port south of Bombay on her west and Calcutta on her east coast, and the fine land-locked harbour of Trincomalee on the north-east shore of Ceylon became an important objective for the English and French admirals, who were at the time contending for the mastery of the Indian Ocean. Admiral Hughes, the English paval commander in the Fast Indies, was the first to a ize Trincomalee; but, being unable to garrison the harbour, it was wrested from him during the absence of his fleet at Madras by the French Admiral Suf- | Clara Jebsen, for aigon. fren, who retained possession of the place till the end of the war, when in 1783 the peace of Versailles gave it bick to Holland. In 1795, Foothing, for Shanghai. when Holland elected to throw in her lot with Suevia, for Yokohama... the French Revolutionry Government, Trincomplee was again seized by the British, and forthwith annexed; with the other Dutch possessions in Ceylon, to the Madras Presi-In 801 Ceylon was constituted a Crown Colony, being removed from Indian jurisdiction.

Thirty years ago Colombo was an open roadstead; to-day it contains one of the largest artificial harbours in the world. More than seven thousand vessels were reported as having entered and cleared the harbour in 1904. Colombo's development is due to natural trade causes which have created a demand for the gigantic harbour works, constructed at great cost and labour by, the Government of Ceylon, When it is asked why Trincomalee, with its fine natural harbour, should have been abandoned for Colombo which had no antecedent advantages as a seaport, the answer is clear. Trincomalee is situated on the north-east of Ceylon, two hundred miles off the beaten track of vessels coming either from Australia or through the Straits of Malacca; while Colombo is on the south-west of the island, right in the centre of the great trade routes which converge on the Suez Canal.

COLOMBO'S EPLENDED HARBOUR. Colombo harbour has been constructed at the expense, and under the direct supervision, of the Ceylon Government. The foundationstone of the famous south-west breakwater was laid by King Edward when, as Prince of Wales, he visited India in 1875. This breakwater, which is fourteen hundred yards long, was completed in 1885 at a cost of £700,000, but before it was finished designs were prepared for a further extension of the works, which were to include the construction of a north-east breakwater three hundred and thirty yards it ng, and a detached island breakwater nine hundred yards long, situated between the two others. While the work was in progress it was decided to construct a graving dock, the cost of which, including additions when complete, would amount to £348,700. The dock, which is eighty five feet broad, and has a depth at high water of thirty-two feet will, when finished at the end of this yard, be larger than any of the docks at Hombay, Singap te, or Hongkong, none of which exceeds five hundred feet. It will take the largest ship affort in the Navy, not excluding the Dreadnought.

It may here be interesting to give a few facts indicative of the growing prosperity of the island under Crown Colony rule, A salient fact is the growth of the revenue, now amounting approximately to £2,100,000, which has increased more than a hundred per cent. during the past fifteen years by regularly, maintained leaps and bounds. Although extensive public works have been undertaken by the Cey'on Government, including, beside the harbour works at Colombo, the construction of five hundred and sixty miles of State railways, the public debt of the colony does not exceed £5,000,000 and under existing arrangements this will be entirely extinguished in the year, 1948. The debt works out at about fi 8s per head of the population, as compared with £54 115, in Australia, £68 to: in New Zealand, and £13 118. in Canada. The unexampled rise in revenue, with the constantly recurring surplus of receipts over expenditure, is doubtless due to the thrifty system of administration of the Coylon Government, which bears favourable comparison with the speculative policy of the self-governing Colonies, whose Governments are financially independent of Colonial Office

PLEA FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. The imports, appr ximating to £7,500,000 annually, are nearly halanced by the exports, the figures showing that the trade of the colony has increased pari passu (nearly a hundred per cent.) with the increase of revenue during the past fifteen years. What calls for special notice in regard to this increase is the rapid growth of Ceylon's foreign trade, which has increased about seven times as fast as the trade with the United Kingdom and sister Colonies. Without going into further details, it may be said that an examination of available figures | Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry shows that the British producer has already been supplanted in regard to certain manufactured articles by foreigners, whose competition is being more and more severely felt every year. It is considered by most authorities on Ceylon trade that under a system of Imperial preference Ceylon would continue to find as open a market as at present in America and Europe for her increasing export trade in tea, coconnut-oil, and plumbago, while the bulk of the import trade would be retained by British producers, - Daily Mall Overseas.

## Anthhun.

Denbighshire, Br. s.s., 2,344, Evans, 7th Sept., -London 21st July, Gen .- S., T. & Co. Sarsogun, Am. s.s., 428, Vitteria, 7th Bept,-

Manila 4th Sept., Ballast .- Order. Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, Baddeley, 8th Sept.,— Shanghai 4th Sept., Ballast.—B. & S. Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, 11 Schlaikier, 8th Sept.,—Baiphong and Hoihow 7th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kweiyang, Br. s.s., t.o.z. Dowson, 8th Sept. -Canton 7th Sept., Gen.-B. & S. Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,325, J. H. Brown, 8th Sept.,—Canton 7th Sept., Gen.—B. & S. Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 8th Sept., -Shanghai 5th Sept., Gen.-C. M. S. N.

Canton Maru, Jap. 1.5., 2,746, S. Hirai, 8th ept.,-Kobe 28th Aug., Gen.-Shun Tai

S. N. Co., Ld. l'eleus, Br. a.s., 4,800, Hannah, 8th Sept.,-Shanghai 5th Sept., Coal.-B. & S. Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,980, K. Kawara, Bth Sept.,-Scattle 7th Aug., Gen.-N. Y. K. Fooshing, Br. s.s., 1,423, T. Arthur, 8th Sept.,

-Shanghai via Swatow 4th Sept., Gen .-., M. & Co. .. Akashi Maru, Jap. 218., 974, J. A. Merlin, 8th

Sopt, -Anping 5th Sept., Gen.-O. S. K.

· Clearances at the Harbour Office. Bombay Maru, for Shanghai. Huichow, for Tientsin. Lightun, for Swatow. . . Eronto, for Chefoo. Lexley, for Singapore. Zaroaster, for Christmas Island. chivuen, for Canton. Tilpanas, for Shanghai. Koun Maru, for Kobe. Joshin Maru, for Swatow. Australian, for Moji. Denbighshire, for Shanghai.

Departures.

Malta, for Europe. Rubl, for Manila. Hungs ing, for Shanghai. Shoshu Maru, for watow. Suevia, for Yokohama. Signal, fon Pakhoi. Shahiehan, for Saigon. Rombay Maru, for Shanghai. Koun Mari, for Kobe. Hutchow, for Tientsin. Clara Jebsen, for Saigon .

Passongers arrived. Per Luchow, from Shanghai-97 Chinese. Per Chiymen, from Shanghai-Mr. Fletcher,

Per Foosking, from Shanghai, &c .- Misses Rodger, (2), and Mr. Schmidt. Per Shinano Maru, from Seattle, &c .-Oho Jun Town J. L. A. Dalyell, A. H. Crook, R. E. O. Bird, Miss Williams, Mrs. Eva llevens and child, Messrs. K. E. Wecks, K. Boardman, A. Stevenson, Lieut. L. C. Richardson, Messrs, R. Takage, Leng Ga Ku, C. Miyazawa, K. Murakami, King Su Jen and S. Fukushima.

Passongers departed. Per Nilko Maru, for Manila and Posts-M . and Mrs. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson, Mr. ard Mrs. F. Colby. Master and Miss Colby, Mesers, R. B. Westcott, H. Humphreys, N. Gana, T. Matsuoka, C. Butchart, C. Younger, Peter Minister, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Chapman, Miss E. Chapman, Mr. J. M. Keene, Mrs. G. M. McGuire, Miss J. A. McGuire, Mr. J. Gary, Mis. S. Williams, H. J. Hoppe, Capt. T. W. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs W. Bannann, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Ffolliot, Mr. S. F. Slaughton, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Thorn,

and Mr. R. A. Yates. Per Minnerota, for Seattle and Ports-Dr. and Mrs. John Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Andrus, Messrs, V. Andruz, J. P. Quander, Jr., Robert L. Woods, Frank Langley, Miss Ellen Mc-Donald, Mr. and Mis. C. E. Martin and child, Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Morse, Mr. Walter Sorrell Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slade, Masters Gerald and Maurice Slade, Messre, E. Nursaw, Leo. Goodkind, R. Meimheimer, D. Go'dman, Mrs. Lewis, infant and servant, Miss Murphy, Messrs. T. W. Clarke and servant, C. Bentz, George Anderson, W. J. Goodwin, M. Forners, J. J. Maxwell and W. C. von Zzeren.

Shipping Reports. Str. Luchow from Shanghai :- Moderate S. to SW, winds, fine and clear weather.

Str. Chiquen from Shanghai :- Light variable winds, smooth sea from port to port.

Str. Australian from Australia, etc. :- Sydney to Manila moderate-winds, fine weather, and smooth sea, thence to port moderate SW: winds, with heavy swell and fine cloudy weather. Stood by s s. Part. Chaimers on Ulrica Reef (Torres Straits) from 19th ult, to 23rd. pulling her off on daylight last date, whence she steamed for Thursday Island for survey.

### Vessels in Port.

STEAMBUR. Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,662, Chr. Kümpel, 7th Sept.,-Bangkok zoth Aug., Rice.-B. & S. Arratoon Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,931, A. E. Gentles, 6th Sept.,-Calcutta 21st Aug., Penang 28th, and Singapore 31st, Gen .- D. S. &

Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 28th Aug.,-Vancouver, B.C., and Aug., and Shanghai 24th, Gen.-C. P. R. Co. Australian, Br. s.s., 1.784, St. John George, th Sept .- Australia via Manila 1st Aug., Gen.-G., L. & Co.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,463, T. Moore, 4th Sept., -Melbourne 31st July, Sydney 8th Aug., Brisbane 11th, via Broadmount, Townsville, Cairns, Cooktown, and Thursday Id 20th, Zamboanga 27th, and Manila 1st Sept., Gen .- B. & S.

Coptic, Br. s.s., 2,744, Wm. Finch, R.N.R., 20th July,-San Francisco 27th June, Yokohama 13th July, Kobe 15th, and Nagasaki 17th, Mails and Gen .- O. & O. S. S. Co. Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,262, T. V. Bruhn 5th Sept,-Bangkok 27th Aug, and Holhow 3rd Sept., Rice and Meal.-M. &

Doric, Br. s.s., 4,975, H. Smith, R.N.R., 3rd Sept.,-San Francisco 4th Aug , Honolulu 11th, Yokohama 74th, Kobe 26th, Nagasaki 28th, and Shanghai 31st, Mails and Gen.-O. & O. S. S. Co.

Emma Luyken, Ger. s.s., 1,159, G. Cornand, 16th July,-Mauritius 20th June, Sugar,-Wing Sing & Co.

Pybus, R.N.R., 4th Sept., - Vancouver 13th Aug, and Shanghai 1st Sept., Mails and Gen.-C. P. R. Co. Foxley, Br. s.s., 2,772, R. P. Butchart, 7th Sept.,-Amoy 5th Sept., Gen.-A., K. &

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 7th Sept. -Foothow 4th Sept., Amoy 5th, and Swatow 6th, Gen.-D., L. & Co. Hilary, Ger. s.s., 2,276, H. Uecker, 5th Sept.,-Sourabaya 23rd Aug., Sugar. - S., W. &

Ischia, Ital. # s., 4,182, D. Giuseppe, 5th Sept., -Boinbay 17th Aug, and Singapore 29th, Gen.-C. & Co. Joshin Maru, Jap. s s., 702, H. Ohta, 5th Sept.,

-Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 4th Sept., Gen.-O. S. K. Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 5th Sept ,- Calcutta 23rd Aug., Coal.-J. M. &

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,641, R. Houghton, 4th Sept.,-Sandakan 25th Aug., Gen.-J., M. Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,299, A. Jones, 1st Sapt.,-Snigon 28th Aug., Rice and Gen.-B. &

Neil MacLeed, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 19th June, -Manila 16th June, Ballast. - Barret-.S. de Rosario, Am. s.s., 715, M. Lopez

Blanco, 12th June,-Manila 9th June, Ballast. - Barretto & Co. Nord, Br. E.S., 1,119, Prynn, 5th Sopt .- Pulo Sembilan via Singapore 29th Aug.,

Kerosine Oil .-- Mr. Geo. McBain. Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,252, R. Hatje, 12th June, - Saigon 7th June, Gen. -S., W. & Co. Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, O. Koch, 4th Sept.,
—Bangkok 28th Aug., Gen.—M. & Co. Raon, Nor. s.s., 775, A. Dekam, 3rd Sept.,— Moji 28th Aug., Coal.—Angaard, Thoresen

Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, F. Rehwaldt, 4th Sept., -Bangkok 28th Aug., Rice and Wood.-Wakamatsu 26th Aug., Coal.—S. & Co. ...

Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,202, Zuiderhoudt, 2nd Sept.,-Samarang and Java Ports 24th Aug., Sugar.-Yuen Fat Hong. Skuld, Nor. s.s., 947, A. Odd, 6th Sept.,-Sourabaya 2.th Aug., Sugar,-Aagaard,

Shanghai 31st Aug., Ballast., -Mr. Geo. Office, 216, Des Veoux Road Central. McBain. Strathmore, Br. s.s., 2,29; King, 27th Aug.,-Stagen 17th Aug., Coal.-D. & Co., Ld.

Sullberg, Ger. s.s., 787, C. Luppi, 28th Aug .-'Amoy 26th Aug , Gen .- S. & Co. Taikosan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,881, I. Narasaki, 6th Sept. - Kuchinotzu 1st Sept., Coal.-M. B. K.

Taiwan, Br. \$.s., 1,040, J A. Martin, 7th Segt., -ca gon 1st Sept., Rice.-Chinese. Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, Sommerville, 7th Sept.,-Manila 4th Sept., Gen -B. & S. l'jipanas, Dut. s.s., 1,000, A. Pander, 5th Sept., - Macassar toth Aug., Gen.-J. C. J.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s., 2,475, P. J. van Emmerich th Sept.,—Amoy 5th Sept., Gen.—J. C. J Z Y. de Aldecoa, Am. s.s., 1,260, F. Xandaro Echauz, tsih June,-Manila 12th June, Ballast. - Barretto & Co. Zoroaster, Br. s.s., 2,383, J. Evan, 1st Sept.,

-Moji 25th Aug , Coal - P. & Co. SAILING VEHERIS. F. Chapman, Am. ship, 2,013, R. Banfield, 25th Aug., -Manila 15th Aug., Ballast -

P. Hetchcack, \m. ship, 2,086, S. L. Zertz, 1st Sept ,-Manila 20th Aug., Ballast .- A. K. & Co, 1

51	ermers Ba	tpeater.	1
Teste 't'	Fram	Agents	/Yu
Gneisenau Ceylon Maru Borneo Sachsen Monteagle Persia Nicomedia Kutsang Emp. of China.	Kobe Sandakan. Japan Japan Japan Japan Singapore	N. Y. K M. & Co C. P. R. Co S., W. & Co. P. & A. Co.	Sept. 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 11 Sept. 1 Sept. 12 Sept. 13

H.M.S. Alacrity ..... S.M.S. Tsingtau ...... Athenian ...... Empress of Japan ... Chargsha ...... Cosmopolitan Strathmore ......

aist August. Indien ......International Dock. Yoosing and Paoting......Now Shansi .....Tunkadoo Chinkiang ......New Kwongsang ......New

Ships Passed The Canal.

18th July-Charles Tiberghien, Preussen Slavonia, Tamba Maru, Ajeddo, Suttonhall. 20th July-Deucalion, Konangsi, Satsuma, Socotra, Lideria. 20th July-Antenor. 25th July-Arcadia, Bencleuch, Oceanien, Trieste, Rhipeus, Sachsen. 27th July-Hyson, Inaba Maru, Palawan, Polynesien. 1st August-Andalusia, Bermohr, Idomeneus, Laos, Zieten, Senegambia, Shinko Maru. 3rd August-Bellerophon, Kintuck, Kawachi Maru. Bth August-Bengloe, Braemar, Denbighshire, Manila, Print Heinrich, Roon, Suevia, Tourane. 11th August-Ajax, Machaon, Salazie, Awa Maru, Seydlitz, Teenkat, Acilla, Cambodia. 14th August-Benlomond, Kennebec, Peshawur, - Segovia, Kamakura Maru, Rhenania, 18th August-Agamemuon, Benlawers, Moyuns, Poona, Prometheus, Tonkin. 21st August-Glenroy, Japan, Nippon. 15th August-Bayern, Calchas, Oceanien, Sanuki Maru, Teucer, Iyo Maru. 28th August-Merionethshire, Palma, Ellen Rickmert, 1st September-Armand Behic, Brisgavia, Menelaus, Ningchow, Pingsucy, Sardinia, Nile, Glenavon, 5th September -Benvenue, Schuylkill, Habiburg, Schwarz. burg. 8th September - Ambria, Lawther-Cartle, Dardanus, Simla, Nordkap, Prins Regent Luitfold, Glenesk, Tamba Maru, Tourane, Rasdara, Selenga.

Arrivals at Home-18th July-Aker, Vondalla, C. Ferd Lacist. 20th July-Sithonia Jason, 25th July-Benalder, Benvenue, Flint shire, Seneca, Tamba Maru., 26th July-Palermo. 27th July -Arcadia, Oceanien. 181 August-C. Ferd Lacism, Trieste. 2nd August -Deucalton, Preussen. 8th August-Charles Tiberghien, Zielen, Inaba Maru. 11th Augus *— Tourane.* 10th August *— Palasvan.* 14th August-Hyson, Roon, 18th August-Benmohr, Idomensus, Satsuma. 21st August-Ajax, Andalusia, Kamakura Maru. 25th August-Acilia, Soydlite, Tonkin. 28th Aug ust - Rhenania, Wraycastie, Beniomond, Pro m theus. 5th September-Iyo Maru, Bayern Nippon, Teucer. 7th September-Japan. 81 September-Armand Behic, Glenroy.

A Mail will close for :-Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per Hailan gih Sept., g.A. M. Singapore, Penang and Bombay-Per Ischio toth Sept., II A.M. Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin-Per Kwe yang, 10th Sept., 3 P.M. Shanghai-Per Yochow, 10th Sept., 3 P.M.

Kwong-chow-wan - Per Rniviberg, 10th

Hoihow and Haiphong-Per Carl Diederick-Adams, P. R. sers, 10th Bept., 5 P.M. Karatsu, Kobe, Yokohama, Salina Cruz, Anderson, Mrs. K. Arnold, J. Callao and Iquique-Per Glenforg, 13th Sept., Balley, W. S. Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya Bain, H. Murray.

and Macassar-Per Titlesjap, 11th Sept., 5' P.M.

A Mail for Macay, is despatched per s.s. Wingchai on week-days at 6.00 p.m. On. Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8.00 Mails for Canton, Samshul and Wuchow are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at

Mail for Namtao, Sanbue, "Kongmoon, are closed every weekday, at 6,00 pm. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m. \* No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evening, unless previously notified.

ACCELERATION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE. Correspondence intended for this route to the United Kingdom should be so superscribed.

Piliar Boxes have been placed and will be cleared as under :--. Park View: - 9.25 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m., 3.25 p.m. on week-days and 9.25 a.m. on Sun-Ladder St.:-9.35 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 1135 p.m.,

Macdonnell Road: -8.50 a.m., 10.50 a.m., 17,50 p.m., 2,50 p.m. on week-days and 8,50 n m. on Bundays. No. 2 Police Station :- 8 a.m., 11 a.m., z p.m., 5 p.m. on week-days and 8 n.m. on

3.35 pm. on week-days and 9.35 a.m. on Sun-

The Pillar Box has been removed from the Thoresen & Co.

Stettin, Br. s.s., 1,242, Farrell, 3rd Sept. — district may be posted in the Wester Caranch Dunlop, G. A.

### TO-MORROW.

S. Peter's Seamen's Church. Queen's Road West. Thirteen Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Savage; To Deum, Russell; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 322, 460, 523 and 524. Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Cantate, Crotch Deus, Hopkins; Hymns, 295, 344, 540 and 402. The Church launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9:15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school to to 10.45 a.m. Meeting at Scamen's Institute 72, Praya East on Sunday at 8 p.m. Roman Catholic Cathedral :- Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction,

. 5.30 p.m. German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:-Morning Service, 11 a.m. St. Francis' Church, Wanchai :- Mass (Chin. . 6 a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction,

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road :- Morning Service (English), 10 a.m. St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point :- Mass. Halben, O. Union Church :- Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD, MINISTER REV. C. H. HICKLING. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 18, Psalm 46, Benedictus, Hymns 545, 450.

6 a.m. Worship, Hymns 17, 237, Anthem 225 (Magnificat) Hymns 246, 352. Fiday, & p.m. Christian Endeavour Society, in School Hall.

St. John's Cathedral. "Matins II a.m., Responses: Ferial, Venite: A. W. Savage, Psalms: Wood, Crotch, Macfarren, Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Turle and Turner, Te Deum: Woo lward, Carruthers, E. S. Smart and Turle: Benedictus: Langdon, Clegg, Engr.-Lieut. & Leefe, Mr. Hymns: 396 (Part II.), 232 and 240. Evensong 545 p.m., Response: Ferial, Clothier, A. N. Pealme: Davy, Pymar and Wallace, Magnificat: Clothier, Mr. and Mrs.

Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F. Anthem: "Son of my Soul "- Turner, Hymns: 242 and 536, Cobden, A. S. Sevenfold Amen, Voluntary: Overture in D minor.-Hollins. Christian Science services, York Building

Chater Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. (Subject, ' Matter ") Wednesday 5.30 p.m.

VISITORS AT THE HOLER. CARLTON. Harrison, S. 1. Jackson, W.

Albon, Dr. Andap, R. J. Kiva, Mr. and Mrs. M. Anderson, R.A., Capt. Laing, A. H. Blanco, A. E. Boanas, W. Martin, W. F. McInnes, Mr. Merlees, Capt. & Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. G. Pearson, R. W.

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Fey. Mrs. E.

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Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Seggie, T. Gregory, A. Harker, B. B. Hazeland, F. A. Hewitt, A. H. Hockaday, W. T. leffries, H. U. Johnston, L. A. M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Miss H. Josling, Lt.-Col.

Joughin, J. C. Birbeck, R. J. Fischer, A. logan; W. Gloy, H. lisney, S. Love, F. H. Bissell, W. S. lalm, G. Marriott, Dr. O. loy, Miss M. Boone, H. L. righton, F. G. Keyt, Dr. Fred. Mason, E. McDonagh, W. J. Campbell, L. F. McGregor, Mrs. J. S. Lindes, L. Carter, A. Chichester, D. A. A. G., Moore, S. D.S.O., Major A. A. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Chichester, Mrs. A. A. W. B. A. Moreno, A., (Consul CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER. Clark, M. O. General of Panama) Clark, T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Newborn, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Colvin, H. E. Packer, B. L. Patey, Mr. and Mrs. E. /ladivostock. 7 a.m. -Connor, J. L. Crook, A. H. " Peake, W. Cruickshank, A. okio ..... Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. a. Cummins, Mr. & Mrs. Davidson, Peter lagasaki ..... Pfordten, A. R. Von Davies, F. O. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Ishima ...... Powell, W. A. Preshaw, C. M. Doolittle, F. H. Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, H. I. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and Chefoo ......... 6 Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. | lankow ...... 6 a.m. 29.96 73 79 8 1 b Early, J. B E. Bruce Einstmann, W. Skinn, A. Spittles, J. S. Engelhardt, H. Stebbing, W. T. Engelbardt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stephens, 11. airchild, H. J Stevens, Rev. A. J. Sutherland, P. D. Fey, Capt. E. Thomas, H. P. Fischer, R. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Fox, Marshall P. Thompson, Miss H. M: isher, H. G. Topliss, H. J. Franklin, C. B. Uffel, W. Von. Frost, B. L. Unbehaun, C. H. Fuller, Denman Wishart, J. B. (American Vice Con- Wood, G. G. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T. sul General) Gibson, A. KING EDWARD. Almond, Capt, & Mrs. Kediffee, A. E. Russell

Hongkong.

Baker, A. S.

Beattie, R. B.

Battiscombo, H. G.

Bell, R.N., Engr.-Lieut.

Biervliet, A. Van (Vice-

Consul for Belguim)

Biedermenn, Mr. and Hunter, R.

Hall, Capt, T.

Hoffmann, W.

Harker, B. Brotheston

Heanley, Dr. and Mrs.

Huebre, Madam T. de

Humphreys, W. M.

Innes, Capt. R.

Jokl, J. P. F.

Jones, H. L.

29.69 77 91 SSE 2 C watow .... a.m. 29.76 - aihoku ...... Taichu..... 29.75 ainan..... oshun ..... 'e cadores .... a.m. 20.80 85 79 E anton..... longkong ... 10 n.m. 29 78 84 80 E "ctoria Peak - - E 2 ap Rock ... 4acao ...... Hoihow ..... 9 a.m. Pakhoi..... Phulien ...... to a m. Tourane ..... C. St. James. Legeune, Vice-Consul Aparri ...... 6 a.m. Manila...... to a.m. 29 73 77 92 SW 5 Barnes, Mrs. W. H. L. Legaspi ..... 6 a.m. Little, A. C. Boardman, Kenneth Bacolod ..... 9 a.m. McKay, T. D. Golahan H. J. lloilo ..... Moses, E. I. Cebu ...... Moulder, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelinsen, A. Labuan ...... Cunningham, Mr. and Muir, Frank Mrs. ^ . . September 8th, 1906, 2 m. Paine, A. E. Daly, Chas. Peacock, Miss Annie Delaney, L. T. Vladivostock. 7 a.m. Evans, Major G. M. Pearse, Dr. W. W. a.m. 29.69 --Repide, J. G. Nemuro .....0 Ethridge, A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hakodate 29.77 Fuller, E. D. Tokio ...... Square, Miss N Gantsley, W. E. Lochi ..... Stevenson, John A. 29 95 -Story, G. F. Nagaraki 29.95 Hellor, Dr. R.

Weeks, Kenneth E. Kagoshima ... Oshima ...... Jack, Mrs. C. M. Williams, G. Jones, Fred. Claughton 29.85 SE 2 Ishigakijima... SE | 8 --Weihaiwei ... 0 - Hankow ..... 6' a.m. Knight, C. C. Anderson, Miss Kistowsky, Mr. & Mrs. Kiukiang..... Austin, F. 82 NE Shanghai...... 9 a.m. 29.94.77 Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. F. von 29.90 74 90 E Bradley, Dr. & Mrs. N. Kologovsky, Consul & 29.67 83 91 N 6 0 Brewin, Hon, and Mrs. Amoy ...... 6 a.m. 29.61 84 87 NE 5 0 Lang, A. O. 11 29.5 1 82 79 NNW 2 0 Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. Fathoku ..... 5 a.m. 29.6 : - E 8 -Leask, Mr. Leiser, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. H. J. Coshun ..... Longridge, Rev. and 29.50 escadores ... ... Mrs. M. Inton ...... a.m. 29.72.85 83 N . Macfarlane, Dr. H. -ingkong ... 10 a.m. 29 65 86 61 NHW I Marney, V. F. Victoria Peak Martin, O. B. H. Gan Rock ... Martin, R. Darling, Col. 43cao ..... McIssac, Mrs. Dutton, Mr. Hoihow ..... 9 a.m. Mitchell, R. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Pakhoi.... Moxon, Mr. & Mrs. H Fegner, T. H. Phulien ...... to a.m. Melson, Mrs. Gale, Capt. J. R. Tourane ...... Rogers, C. Galloway, A. D. ". St. Tames. Sawer, Mrs. W. E. Gelsthr pe, Mr. Aparri ...... 6 a.m. : - | - | -Searle, Rev. G. Goodwin, A. P. Manila ...... to a.m. 19.80 82 77 88W 2 0

Seymour, Col. & Mrs. Shortridge, Mr. & Mrs. Sinclair, A. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Skottowe, Mr. & Mrs Truman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Vaughan - Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. & Mrs. M Weismann, Mr. & Mrs. Whyte, J. F. M. Wisford, F. C.

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HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHIMA STATION.

Astraea	despatch-vessel		4		3	
Cadmus	river gunboat	1,700 4,365 710 710 1,070	4 10 6 6	3,000 7,000 900 900 1,400	Commander R. L. T. Leatham Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee LieutCommander E. G. W. Davidson. LieutCommander W. L. Bamber Commander B. L. Majendie	Hongkong Yangisze Yangisze Weibning!
herub	sloop	390 1,070	6.	1,400 16,500	Commander C. D. S. Raikes	Shanghai Weihaiwei
Fame	cruiser, and class in	306 4,360 275	10 6	5,700 7,000 4,000 4,000	Captain H Grant-Dalton	en route Hongkor Weihaiwei
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer torpedo boat destroyer cruiser, ret class	280 9,800 14,100	6.	5,900 22,000 30,000	Captain C. F. Thursby	11 17
King Alfred * Kinsha Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class river gunbust cruiser, 1st class river gunbust	9,800	14	1,200 22,000 800	Captain J. A. Tuke LieutCommander Robert E. Vaughan	Weihalwei West River
Moorhen Otter Robin	torpedo boni destroyei river gunboat	85	6 2 2	6,300 240 240	Lieut. Commander I. Kiddle Lieut. Commander C. C. Walcott Lieut. Commander H. T. Atlay	West River West River
Sandpiper	torpedo Lunt destroyer	250	6 6	6,500	LieutCommander J. T. S. Lyne In reserve Commodor. A. P. Williams	Hongkong Hongkong
Tamar Teal Thistle	river gunboat torpedo boat destroyer	11 710	6 6	500 6,300	LieutCommander R. Becretan LieutCommander R. M. R. West LieutCommander Stevenson Commander R. W. Glennie	. Yangtero . Weibaiwei
Virago Waterwitch Whiting Widgeon	torpedo boat destroyer	360 195	4 0 2	\$50 \$500 \$50	LieutCommander G. B. Spicer-Simson LieutCommander G. J. Todd	Weihalwei Yangisze
Woodcock	river gunbeat	150	2	1550	Lieut Commander Juo, F. Knox	Vangtare
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8)	•					

## Mails.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGUN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, CAL-CUTTA, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR ECYPT, MARSEILLES,

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The S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"

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This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. Yarra bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading Issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in

Next sailings will be as follows :--

S.S. SALAZIE..... 2nd October. S.S. OCEANIEN .....16th October. S.S. TOURANE .....30th October. S.S. TONKIN .....13th November. S.S. ARMAND BEHIC ... 27th November.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent Hongkong, 6th September, 1906.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.			
Pletades * Lyra * Shawmut Tremont	3,753 4,417 9,606 9,606	F.G. Purington G. V. Williams E. V. Roberts T. W. Garlick	20th Sept. 29th Sept. 24th Oct.			
	* 6	aras anto				

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

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AN APPEAL.

HE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs mos manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that Messis, A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as she will be pleased to receive orders for all kines of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffe

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The Superioress will also be most grateful for any l'APER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the I not Schools who are taught by the Sisters. Hangkang, 22nd April, 1892.

### QUOTATIONS: SHARE

INE.	SHARE QUOTATIONS:  Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.								
MPANY.	STOCKS.	NO. OF	VALUR.	-	POSITION AS PER	LAST REPORT. AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		APROXIMATE HETURN AT THREET DUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
ith LWA'Y	BANKS. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80°000	\$12 <b>\$</b>	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$10,250,000 \$250,000	\$1,7 - 2,472	{ L.15/-@ Ex. 2/1}=\$16 47 for first half-} year 1906	51 %	\$825 London/93.10/- [ex div.
KONG FOR	National Bank of China, Limited	G0,925	£7	L6	{ £12,735} \$150,00h}	\$74,099	Sz (London 3/6) for 1903	• •••	\$47
OMA,	anton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	1250	" \$50 "	{ \$1,600,000} \$147,895}	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	63 %	\$325
Sailing.	North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	<b>L</b> 5	{	Tis, 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16	6 %	Tis. 871 buyors
20th Sept. 29th Sept. 24th Oct.	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	, to <sub>1</sub> 000	\$250	" <b>\$100</b> .	£40,000 ( \$331,131 ( \$1.153.844 ( \$569,279	12.7 2.771	Interim div. of 132 to 1905	41 %	1785
	Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$6o	{ 1800,000} 161,78 115,527 ( 11,000,000)	1500,134	fir and 13 special d vidend for 1904	81 %	1175 solicra
MODATION,\ ECTRIC	China Fire Insurance Company, Limited		\$100	\$70 °	\$229,488 \$2,6:6} \$1,220,928	\$344,c1,8 \$422,618	3/25 for 1964	1 70	\$93 \$327} buyers
d Tremont mmodation	Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited SHIPPING. China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	),	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$ \$264,138}	\$6,563 Nil.	\$1\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	61 %	124
gers. The steadiness	Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	515	\$15	\$88,941 } \$250,000 }	15,464	534 for vent ended, to ', 11 os	/ 11 /0	\$47 \$28 buyers
ry. Cargo	Indo-China Steam Naviganon Company, Limited	4	£10,	£.10	{	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=\$,.69	61 %	\$74 sales
LIMITED, ts.	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference) Shell "Transport and Tracing Company, Limited	100,000	Tis. 50	Tls. 50	T's, co,oco  {	71: 27,156	Interim div. of Tls '2} a'c 19c6	81 %	Tis. 58 sellers Tis. 50 buyers 27/6 buyers
	"Star" Ferry Company, Laurer	C 10 000	210 Zio	10	(\$(.5,000) (\$32,957) (Tis, 98,000)	\$218	{\$1.50} for year ending 30.4.1906	{ st %	\$29 \$20
SERVICE	Taku Tug and Lighter Cring ny, I mited	ייים אייי	Tls. 50	গাৎ ১০	Tis, 48,000 Tis, 81,200	13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	9 %	Tis. 45 buyers
Coast).	China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	tion .	\$100	100	\$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129		Final of \$15 making \$25' or 1905	2 2 117 17	
NGKONG. About September.	Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tis. 50		none  s. 100,000	1732.588 Tis. 3,723	T3 for 1697	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	F22 sellers Tls. 80 sales
October. tion, apply	Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld	200,000 1.000,000	G Sto	£1 G. \$10	{ \$0,000 } {26,011 }	£13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months? ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tis, 10 sellers G. \$14 nominal
MITED,	! sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	\$0,000 \$0,000	Li Li	18/10	£4.873	17r. £8,745	No 12 of 1/2 = 48 cents	,	181 bùyers
	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.  Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000 ( \$50,000)	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
begs most	Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.,	4	5co	\$50	\$65,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	\$2\ for a/c 126		\$103 \$135 sa. & b.
their kind to state that locall kinds	New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$6) Tis, 100	\$6‡ TIs, 100	188,000 118, 1,000,000	\$2,221. Is. 3,997	Final of Tis. 4 making Tis. 8 for 1905/6.	51 %	\$18 Tis. 1c8 buyers
r, and Cuffs tեւոց, Cnւi-	! Langhai and Hongkew Whatf Company, Limited Yangtsze Whatf and Godown Company, Limited	32,000 2,500		Tis, too	} TIS. 57.065 }	1 s. 57,665	The 18 for 1905	1	Tls 244ex div. b. Tls. 225 buyers
imbruidery, ed. ost grateful	Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld	25,000 10,000	Tis, 100	Tis, ton \$20 \$15)	none 129 516	none	First year	10 %	Tls. 102 sales \$30 \$18 sales
to be made not Schools.	Do. (new issue)	24,000	515 515	\$15 \$12	none 5 \$648,975 }	\$4,719	{7 % on \$7   for 1905	***	\$151 sales \$300 buyers
	Fongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	(0,000 0,000	1		1 \$19,075 \$ \$250 000 11s, 29,783	167,839 7 ls. 1,935	Interim div. of \$3\fraccount 1906	61 %	1115 ex div. b. 1110 Tls. 14 sales
<u> </u>	Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	1,10,000	210 210	\$100 \$10 \$30	\$208,386 } \$50,000 } 1 one	\$4,699 \$5,070 \$574	Final of \$6 making \$10  80 cents for 1905  \$21 for 1905	. 7 %	\$114 \$39
	Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited West Point Building Company, Limited	<b>57,000</b>	Tis. 50	Tis, ço	{ Tls. 869,493 } Tls. 170,000 } none	115 52 104	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	51 %	Tis. 107 sales
	COTTON MILLS.  Lwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld		Tls. 50	, *	Tls. 45,939	7 ls. 100,000	Tis. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905		Tis, 77 sellers
	Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	175,000	\$10	\$10 Tls. 75	\$30,000 Tls. 100,000	\$23,264 Tls. 18,718	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	61 %	\$147 Tis. 68 sellers
l'er Case.	Lacu-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld. Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,000	TIs. 100	Tis. 100 Tis. 500	none Tls. 18,456	Tls. 30,760 Tls. 35,986	Tls. 8 for 1905	91 % 71 %	Tis. 85 buyers Tis. 325 buyers
16.75	Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	8,604	\$100 .12/6 . \$10	\$100 12/6 \$10	160ne [814 [9,000	\$1,066 £856 \$1,097	\$7 for 1905	.   81 %	190 buyers \$7 \$32
12.50	China Borneo Company, Limited	(10,000 4,000 (0,000	\$12 Tis. 50	\$12 Tis. 50 \$10	none Tis, 50,000	Nil. Tis. F89 \$1,219	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 60 cents for year ended 78.2.06	157 %	Si i Tls. 65 buyers Stol
10.50	China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$10 \$71 \$10	\$10 \$6 \$10	\$8,0000 \$25,000 \$410,000}	\$1,581 \$2,864 \$52,291	St.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	81 %	\$9.75 sellers \$17 \$22 sales
20.00		21,000	\$20' \$10	\$20	\$186,000 none	\$20,893 \$2,568	\$21 for year ending 28.2.06	101 %	\$231 buyers \$141 buyers
20.00	Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld	1.250	\$100 \$25	\$100	\$50,000 \$80,000	\$2,796 \$3,776	1st div. of \$4 for 1-year ended 30,6.06	10} %	\$215 ex div. \$236
16.00	Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld. I	\$0,000°	. \$10	\$10 \$10	\$61,000 \$2,500 { Tls. 547,500 }	\$5,813 \$88	Final of 5 cents making & for the year  [second interim div. of Tis. 7] making }	63 %	\$20 \$71 sales
40-50	ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	f 7,500	Gs, 100	Gs. 100 \$10	Tls. 27,603		None  [ Interim dividend of Tls. 3] account	97 %	S5 buyers
	Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	1		Tis. 50 Tis. 50	Tls. 165,000 Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	1906	U1 /	Tis. 125 buyers Tis. 50 sellers
	shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	1 / 101 1	1	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	101 %	Tis. 135 ex div.
TS. [43	shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	7,200	Tls. 20	[20]	Tis. 190,000	Tls. 1,452 Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906  [Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906		Tis. 78 ex div. b. Tis. 365 Tis. 280
9	South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 \$ 5	\$103 \$25 \$ 5	none none	Dr. \$41,934 \$2,134	None	81 %	\$211 buyers \$6
47	United Ashestos Oriental Agency, Limited	2,000	Tl <sub>5, 100</sub>	115-100	{ Tis. 15,295 } Tis. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	71 %	Tls. 105
ОТ	Do. (Founders') Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	100	\$10	\$10 } \$10	\$300,000}	\$752 \$7,734	{50 cents } for year ended 31.5.1966 Final of 50 cents making \$1, for 1905	4. 4.1	\$150 \$13
_ ^ , ,	William Powell, Limited	1	\$10	\$10	\$ 325,000} \$4,500	15676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6.		1 to buyers
AN'S				,	1-		DIVIDENDS PAYABLE  Hk. Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dycing ?		
LMS,				,			Co., Ld.  Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Land- bouwexploitatie in Langkat	The ol	9th September
		141							
SORIES.						·			

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### Untimations.

# CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

Telephone 256.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905

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